

and spraying agents and optionally containing silicone oils are discharged from a pressurized container through a nozzle to form fine foams and fabrics are coated with the foams using a brush and dried. A composition containing Unidyne TG-670

(fluoro compound water- and oilproofing agent, solids 15%) 4, di-Me siloxane oil (SD-8000) 4, Shellsol A (hydrocarbon solvent) 66, Et cellulose (foam stabilizer) 1, and tetrahydrofurfuryl alc. 25% and Unidyne DS-401 (surfactant foaming agent) was slowly discharged through a nozzle to form fine foams and a cotton fabric was coated with the foamed composition, kept 1 min at 20°, and dried to give a fabric with water resistance rating (100' no wetting of surface, 0 total wetting of surface) 90 and good oil resistance.

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 40-9

SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors

aerosol waterproofing compn fabric; oilproofing aerosol compn fabric; fluorocarbon waterproofing aerosol compn fabric; cotton fabric waterproofing aerosol compn; health hazard redn aerosol waterproofing fabric

REGISTRY NUMBER: 9016-00-6 (Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer, sru)
26403-67-8 (KF 99)

31900-57-9 (Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer)

49718-23-2 (Methylsilanediol homopolymer)

9004-57-3 (Ethyl cellulose)

96353-69-4 (Unidyne DS 401)

97-99-4 (Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol)

206451-86-7 (Asahiguard AG 5650)

206452-05-3 (Unidyne TG 670)

L174 ANSWER 73 OF 115 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:169428 TOXCENTER

COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2006 ACS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA12916204062P

TITLE: Investigation of adhesion hysteresis in poly(dimethylsiloxane) networks using the JKR technique
AUTHOR(S): Perutz, S.; Kramer, E. J.; Baney, J.; Hui, C.-Y.; Cohen, C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. of Materials Science and Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA.

SOURCE: Journal of Polymer Science, Part B: Polymer Physics, (1998) Vol. 36, No. 12, pp. 2129-2139.
CODEN: JPBPEM. ISSN: 0887-6266.

COUNTRY: UNITED STATES

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS

OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1998:499949

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Nov 2001

Last Updated on STN: 21 May 2002

ABSTRACT:

The JKR technique [K. L. Johnson, K. Kendall, and A. D. Roberts] was used to determine the source and nature of the adhesion hysteresis present in modified poly(dimethylsiloxane) (PDMS) networks. As controlled excess amts. of the tetrafunctional crosslinker were added to the networks, the adhesion hysteresis increased. It was found that by poisoning the catalyst with a thiol the hysteresis could be significantly lowered, and completely removed in some cases. We believe that the adhesion hysteresis in this system stems from a complexation between the excess crosslinker and the catalyst. We found that the work of adhesion in this case is a function of the unloading rate. The unloading rate dependence of this chemical adhesion hysteresis was attributed to the rate of bond dissociation

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 39-12

SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
adhesion hysteresis polydimethyl siloxane network JKR;
silane end group polydimethylsiloxane self adhesion; model
elastomeric polydimethylsiloxane network adhesion
hysteresis; silicone rubber adhesion hysteresis JKR model;
vinyl terminated tetrakisdimethylsiloxysilane crosslinked
polydimethylsiloxane network
REGISTRY NUMBER: 25084-99-5Q (Hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane homopolymer,
vinyl-terminated, tetrakis(dimethylsiloxysilane-
crosslinked)
169520-64-3 (Tetrakis(dimethylsiloxysilane-
vinyl-terminated polydimethylsiloxane copolymer)

L174 ANSWER 74 OF 115 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:143579 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2006 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA12212134248H
TITLE: Fluorine-containing group-modified siloxanes, their
manufacture, and cosmetics containing them
AUTHOR(S): Okada, Joji; Kawamata, Akira; Tokunaga, Tadayuki;
Toritsuka, Makoto; Asahi, Masahiko
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: Kao Corp
PATENT INFORMATION: JP 94234858 A2 23 Aug 1994
SOURCE: (1994) Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF.
COUNTRY: JAPAN
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1995:367528
LANGUAGE: Japanese
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Nov 2001
Last Updated on STN: 3 Sep 2002

ABSTRACT:

The fluorine-containing siloxanes are synthesized by the reaction of a dialkylhydrosilyl-terminated siloxane with an allyl ether compound containing perfluoroalkyl groups and are used in a variety of cosmetics to improve water-repellent property. One such modified siloxane was synthesized by reacting dimethylsilyl-terminated dimethylsiloxane with an allyl ether obtained from C₆F₁₃CH₂CH₂OH and allyl glycidyl ether and was used in cosmetic products such as sunscreen lotion and disinfection cream.

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 35-8

SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
siloxane fluorine modification cosmetics
REGISTRY NUMBER: 161057-46-1; 161057-47-2; 161057-48-3; 161057-50-7;
161057-51-8; 152362-09-9; 152362-10-2; 152362-11-3;
106-92-3; 335-64-8; 647-42-7; 678-39-7;
115254-29-0; 161057-49-4

L174 ANSWER 75 OF 115 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:187002 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2006 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA12124281908F
TITLE: Electric contact point pollution free polyorganosiloxane
compositions
AUTHOR(S): Nagaya, Akira; Sawada, Makoto; Nagai, Hiroyuki
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: Toshiba Silicone
PATENT INFORMATION: JP 94136270 A2 17 May 1994
SOURCE: (1994) Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF.
COUNTRY: JAPAN

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1994:681908
LANGUAGE: Japanese
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Nov 2001
Last Updated on STN: 17 Sep 2002

ABSTRACT:

The compns., with less volatile low mol.-weight siloxanes, comprise copolymer of CH₂:CHSiR₂10 [R₁ = (substituted) monovalent hydrocarbyl]-terminated polyorganosiloxanes and HSiR₂20 [R₂ = (substituted) monovalent hydrocarbyl]-terminated polyorganosiloxanes, treated silica, and organic peroxides. A molding from a mixture of di-Me vinylsiloxane-terminated poly(di-Me siloxane) and tetramethyldisiloxane copolymer 100, dimethylcyclosilane-treated silica 40, and 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di(tert-butylperoxy)hexane 0.5 part showed tensile strength 70 kg/cm², elongation 650%, and good soldering pollution prevention.

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 37-6

SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors

elec contact point pollution prevention siloxane;
polyorganosiloxane rubber elec contact point

REGISTRY NUMBER: 2554-06-5Q (polymers with terminated siloxanes)
3290-92-4Q (polymers with terminated siloxanes)
30110-74-8Q (polymers with terminated siloxanes)
31900-57-9Q (Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer, di-Me vinylsiloxane-terminated, polymers)
115254-29-0Q (polymers with terminated siloxanes)
REGISTRY NUMBER: 156906-54-6; 159142-39-9; 159142-40-2; 159142-41-3

=> d ibib ab fhit 76-81

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L174 ANSWER 76 OF 115 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 135:304019 CASREACT

TITLE: Process of preparing fluorinated organosilicon compounds

INVENTOR(S): Furukawa, Yutaka; Yoneda, Takashige

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Asahi Glass Company, Limited, Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001077118	A1	20011018	WO 2001-JP2779	20010330
W: JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
EP 1184386	A1	20020306	EP 2001-917719	20010330
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
TW 503241	B	20020921	TW 2001-90108336	20010406
US 2002042532	A1	20020411	US 2001-2140	20011205

US 6448428

B1 20020910

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

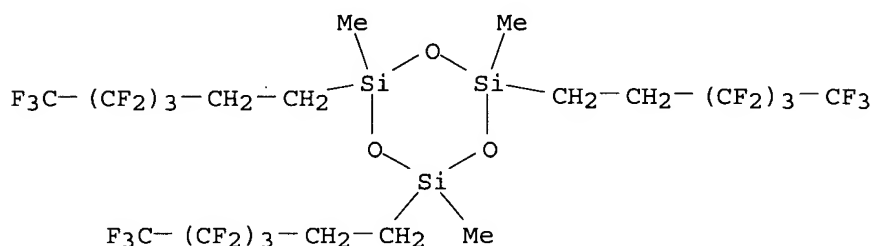
JP 2000-106835 20000407

WO 2001-JP2779 20010330

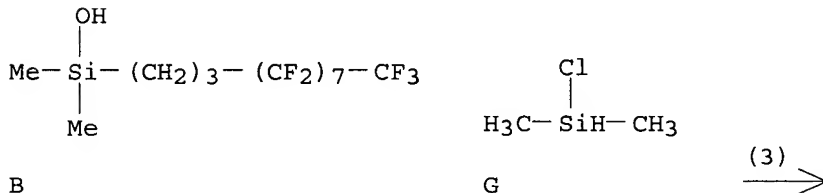
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:304019

AB Title fluorinated organosilicon compds. [ARR1SiOH; A = CnF2n+1X, F[CF(CF3)CF2O]qCF(CF3)X; n = 1-18; q = 1-10; X = (CH2)m, (CH2)pO(CH2)m; m ≥ 3; p = 1-10; R, R1 independently = CH3, CH3CH2, etc.] are prepared Title compds. are excellent in lubricity, water-and-oil repellency, oil resistance, chemical resistance, etc. and can impart satisfactory water drop repellency when used as a surface-treating agent. Thus, the title compound F(CF2)8(CH2)3Si(CH3)2OH was prepared from F(CF2)8(CH2)3Si(CH3)2Cl.

RX(3) OF 5 ...K + B + G ==> L



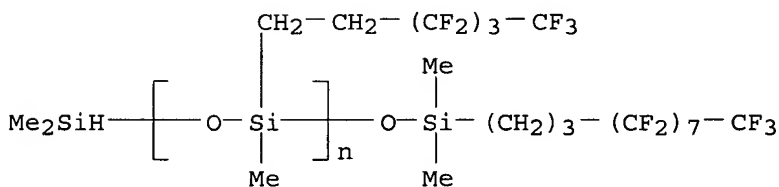
K



B

G

(3) →



L

RX(3) RCT K 115304-48-8, B 366006-34-0

STAGE(1)

RGT I 109-72-8 BuLi

SOL 109-99-9 THF

STAGE(2)

RCT G 1066-35-9

PRO L 366006-36-2

NTE 20°

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L174 ANSWER 77 OF 115 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 135:70051 CASREACT

TITLE: Peripherally-substituted polydimethylsiloxane phthalocyanines: a novel class of liquid materials

AUTHOR(S): Maya, Eva M.; Shirk, James S.; Snow, Arthur W.; Roberts, Gerald L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC, 20375-5342, USA

SOURCE: Chemical Communications (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (2001), (7), 615-616

CODEN: CHCOFS; ISSN: 1359-7345

PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

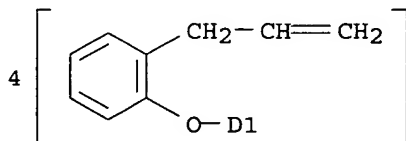
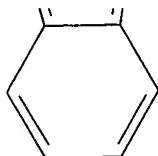
LANGUAGE: English

AB Isotropic liquid phthalocyanine compds. with peripheral polydimethylsiloxane oligomer substitution were synthesized and found to have a unique combination of thermorefractive and nonlinear optical properties along with unusual metal substitution reactivity and aggregation behavior. Two methods were used to prepare the lead and metal-free phthalocyanine compds.

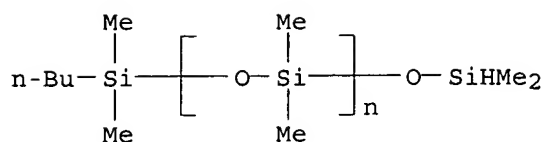
RX(2) OF 12 ...D + E ==> B...

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

PAGE 2-A



D

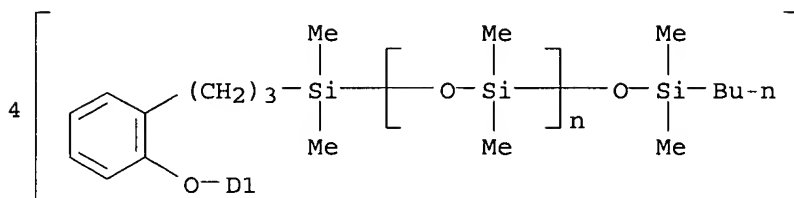
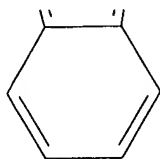


E



* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

PAGE 2-A



B

RX(2) RCT D 345969-86-0, E **157696-57-6**
 PRO B 345969-84-8
 CAT 424822-08-2 Platinum, [η^2 : η^2 -1,3-diethenyl-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane]-
 SOL 108-88-3 PhMe

REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L174 ANSWER 78 OF 115 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 132:151410 CASREACT

TITLE: First heterogenization of Rh-MeDuPHOS by occlusion in PDMS (polydimethylsiloxane) membranes

AUTHOR(S): Vankelecom, Ivo; Wolfson, Adi; Geresh, Shimona; Landau, Miron; Gottlieb, Moshe; HersHKovitz, Moti

CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Agricultural and Applied Biological Sciences, Centre for Surface Chemistry and Catalysis, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Louvain, Belg.

SOURCE: Chemical Communications (Cambridge) (1999), (23), 2407-2408

CODEN: CHCOFS; ISSN: 1359-7345

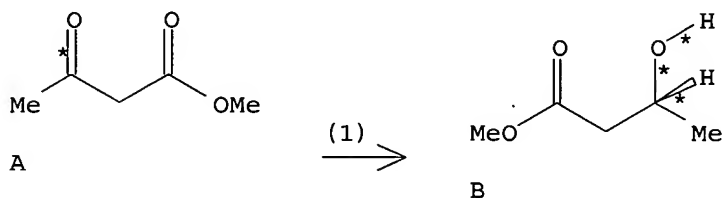
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The first heterogeneous system of Rh-MeDuPHOS, obtained by occlusion of the complex in a PDMS membrane, is reported and tested in the hydrogenation of methylacetoacetate (MAA).

RX(1) OF 1 A ==> B



RX(1) RCT A 105-45-3
 RGT C 1333-74-0 H2
 PRO B 3976-69-0
 CAT 187682-63-9 Rhodium(1+), [(1,2,5,6-η)-1,5-cyclooctadiene][(2R,2'R,5R,5'R)-1,1'-(1,2-phenylene)bis[2,5-dimethylphospholane-κP]]-, salt with trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (1:1), 169520-64-3
 Trisiloxane, 3,3-bis[(dimethylsilyl)oxy]-1,1,5,5-tetramethyl-, polymer with α-(ethenyldimethylsilyl)-ω-[(ethenyldimethylsilyl)oxy]poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)], 7631-86-9 SiO2
 SOL 67-56-1 MeOH
 NTE stereoselective

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

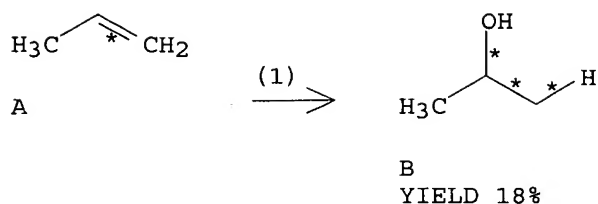
L174 ANSWER 79 OF 115 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 124:8233 CASREACT
 TITLE: Catalytic hydration of olefins to alcohols
 INVENTOR(S): Inoe, Kaoru; Iwasaki, Masao; Ueda, Naohiro
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07165641	A2	19950627	JP 1993-307640	19931208
JP 3360759	B2	20021224		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-307640 19931208

AB Olefins are hydrated to alcs. in the presence of silicone-coated strongly acidic cation exchange resins containing sulfonate groups in polymer matrix. Thus, propylene was hydrated to isopropanol in the presence of KF 99-coated Amberlyst 15 in 18.6% yield vs. 14.1% without the coating.

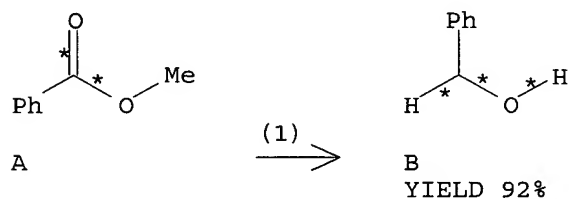
RX(1) OF 1 A ==> B



RX(1) RCT A 115-07-1
 RGT C 7732-18-5 Water
 PRO B 67-63-0
 CAT 26403-67-8 Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)],
 α-(trimethylsilyl)-ω-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]-,
 9037-24-5 Amberlyst 15

L174 ANSWER 80 OF 115 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 122:55340 CASREACT
 TITLE: Reduction of carboxylic esters and acids by
 polymethylhydrosiloxane catalyzed by titanium and
 zirconium alkoxides
 AUTHOR(S): Breeden, Simon W.; Lawrence, Nicholas J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute Science Technology, University Manchester,
 Manchester, M60 1QD, UK
 SOURCE: Synlett (1994), (10), 833-5
 CODEN: SYNLES; ISSN: 0936-5214
 PUBLISHER: Thieme
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB A range of carboxylic esters and acids has been converted efficiently to
 the primary alcs. with polymethylhydrosiloxane in the presence of titanium
 (IV) isopropoxide or zirconium (IV) ethoxide; a stereogenic center
 adjacent to the ester is unaffected.

RX(1) OF 22 A ==> B



RX(1) RCT A 93-58-3
 STAGE(1)
 RGT C 26403-67-8 Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)],
 α-(trimethylsilyl)-ω-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]-, D
 18267-08-8 Ethanol, zirconium(4+) salt
 SOL 109-99-9 THF
 STAGE(2)
 RGT E 1310-73-2 NaOH

SOL 7732-18-5 Water

PRO B 100-51-6

L174 ANSWER 81 OF 115 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 106:176477 CASREACT

TITLE: Reagents and synthetic methods. 57. Reduction of carbonyl compounds promoted by silicon hydrides under the influence of trimethylsilyl-based reagents

AUTHOR(S): Aizpurua, Jesus M.; Lecea, Begona; Palomo, Claudio

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Quim., Univ. Pais Vasco, San Sebastian, 20080, Spain

SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Chemistry (1986), 64(12), 2342-7

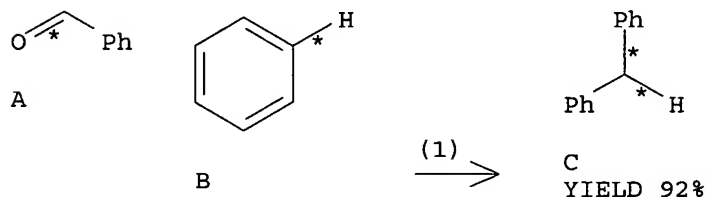
CODEN: CJCHAG; ISSN: 0008-4042

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB 1,1,3,3-Tetramethyldisiloxane (I) in combination with iodotrimethylsilane or bromotrimethylsilane produces alkyl halides from aldehydes in good to excellent yields. Polymethylhydrosilane (II) in the presence of iodotrimethylsilane also produces benzyl iodides in excellent yields. On the contrary, II was unsuitable for the synthesis of benzyl bromides. Similarly, I in combination with trimethylsilyl triflate produces sym. ethers from aldehydes without concomitant formation of competitive products. Under similar conditions, II failed to provide the expected sym. ethers and Friedel-Crafts products were formed. Reduction of quinones to hydroquinones is also described.

RX(1) OF 46 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 100-52-7, B 71-43-2

RGT D 26403-67-8 Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)],

α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]-

PRO C 101-81-5

CAT 27607-77-8 Me3SiSO3CF3

=> diall 82-86

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L174 ANSWER 82 OF 115 IFICDB COPYRIGHT 2006 IFI on STN

AN 00836202 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB

TITLE: PRODUCTION OF ETHYLENE POLYMERS AND ETHYLENE COPOLYMERS

INVENTOR(S): AISHIMA I; HAMADA T; HIROTSU Y; MORITA H; SAKURAI H;

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TAKASHI Y
ASAHI KASEI CORP JP (5568)

	NUMBER	PK	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3787323	A	19740122
	(CITED IN 010 LATER PATENTS)		
APPLICATION INFORMATION:	US 1971-199785		19711117
EXPIRATION DATE:	22 Jan 1991		

	APPLN. NUMBER	DATE	GRANTED PATENT NO. OR STATUS
CONTINUATION OF:	US 1969-840187	19690709	ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	JP 1968-49654	19680716
FAMILY INFORMATION:	US 3787323	19740122
	DE 1936201	
	FR 2016801	
	GB 1266575	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	CHEMICAL	
	GRANTED	
OTHER SOURCE:	CA 72:79615	

ABSTRACT:

D R A W I N G

THE POLYMERIZATION OF ETHYLENE AND THE COPOLYMERIZATION OF ETHYLENE WITH ONE ALPHA-OLEFIN HAVING THREE TO 10 CARBON ATOMS IN THE PRESENCE OF A CATALYST PREPARED BY THE REACTION BETWEEN 8A) AT LEAST ONE COMPOUND OF THE GENERAL FORMULA;

R1R2HSIOALX1X2

WHEREIN R AND R2 REPRESENT INDEPENDENTLY MEMBERS SELECTED FROM THE GROUP CONSISTING OF ALKYL GROUPS HAVING ONE TO FIVE CARBON ATOMS, CYCLOHEXYL, PHENYL AND 1-NAPHTHYL; X1 AND X2 REPRESENT MEMBERS SELECTED FROM THE GROUP CONSISTING OF ALKYL GROUPS HAVING ONE TO FIVE CARBON ATOMS, CYCLOALKYL GROUPS HAVING FOUR TO SIX CARBON ATOMS, PHENYL, P-TOLYL AND HALOGENS SELECTED FROM THE GROUP CONSISTING OF CL, BR, AND I AND AT LEAST ONE OF X1 AND X2 REPRESENTS SAID HALOGEN, AND (B) AT LEAST ONE COMPOUND SELECTED FROM THE GROUP CONSISTING OF 1. TIX3P, VX3P, TIX34-Q(OR3)Q, VOX33-R(OR3)R AND VOX33 WHEREIN X3 REPRESENTS HALOGEN SELECTED FROM THE GROUP CONSISTING OF CL, BR, AND I; R3 REPRESENTS ONE MEMBER SELECTED FROM THE GROUP CONSISTING OF ALKYL GROUPS HAVING ONE TO SIX CARBON ATOMS, CYCLOHEXYL, PHENYL AND P-TOLYL; P IS AN INTEGER OF 2 TO 4, Q IS AN INTEGER OF 1 TO 3; R IS AN INTEGER OF 1 TO 2; AND 2. THE SOLID COMPOUNDS OBTAINED BY THE REACTION BETWEEN ONE MEMBER SELECTED FROM THE GROUP CONSISTING OF TIX34, VX34, TIX34-Q(OR3)Q, VOX33-R AND VOX33 AND ONE MEMBER SELECTED FROM THE GROUP CONSISTING OF AIR4R(OR5)UX33-Y, SIR63H, (R7HSIO)G, R8R9R10SIO-(R11SIO)T-SIR10R9R8 AND A COMBINATION OF ONE MEMBER SELECTED FROM SIR63H, (R7HSO)G AND R8R9R10SIO-(R11HSIO)T-SIR10R9R8 AND ONE MEMBER SELECTED FROM ALCL3, ALBR3 AND FECL3 WHEREIN R3 AND X3 REPRESENT INDEPENDENTLY THE SAME GROUPS AS DEFINED ABOVE; R4 AND R5 REPRESENTS INDEPENDENTLY THE SAME GROUPS AS ABOVE-DEFINED R3; R6, R7, R8, R9, R10 AND R11 REPRESENT INDEPENDENTLY THE SAME GROUPS AS ABOVE-DEFINED R1 OR R2; Q AND R REPRESENT INDEPENDENTLY THE SAME INTEGERS AS ABOVE-DEFINED; V IS AN INTEGER OF 1 TO 3, W IS 0 OR AN INTEGER OF 1 TO 2, Y IS

AN INTEGER OF 1 TO 3 AND $V+N+Y=3$; S IS AN INTEGER OF 3 TO 6+ T IS AT LEAST ONE AND THE VISCOSITY OF $R_8R_9R_{10}SiO-(R_{11}HSiO)TSiR_{10}R_9R_8$ IS AT MOST 2,000 CENTISTOKES, THE MOLE RATIO OF THE COMPOUND (A) TO THE COMPOUND (B) BEING 0.5 - 5 : 1.

EXEMPLARY CLAIM(S) :

D R A W I N G

THE POLYMERIZATION OF ETHYLENE AND THE COPOLYMERIZATION OF ETHYLENE WITH ONE ALPHA-OLEFIN HAVING THREE TO 10 CARBON ATOMS IN THE PRESENCE OF A CATALYST PREPARED BY THE REACTION BETWEEN 8A) AT LEAST ONE COMPOUND OF THE GENERAL FORMULA;

$R_1R_2HSiOALX_1X_2$

WHEREIN R AND R₂ REPRESENT INDEPENDENTLY MEMBERS SELECTED FROM THE GROUP CONSISTING OF ALKYL GROUPS HAVING ONE TO FIVE CARBON ATOMS, CYCLOHEXYL, PHENYL AND 1-NAPHTHYL; X₁ AND X₂ REPRESENT MEMBERS SELECTED FROM THE GROUP CONSISTING OF ALKYL GROUPS HAVING ONE TO FIVE CARBON ATOMS, CYCLOALKYL GROUPS HAVING FOUR TO SIX CARBON ATOMS, PHENYL, P-TOLYL AND HALOGENS SELECTED FROM THE GROUP CONSISTING OF CL, BR, AND I AND AT LEAST ONE OF X₁ AND X₂ REPRESENTS SAID HALOGEN, AND (B) AT LEAST ONE COMPOUND SELECTED FROM THE GROUP CONSISTING OF

1. TiX_3P , VX_3P , $TiX_3Q(OR_3)Q$, $VOX_3R(OR_3)R$ AND VOX_3 WHEREIN X₃ REPRESENTS HALOGEN SELECTED FROM THE GROUP CONSISTING OF CL, BR, AND I; R₃ REPRESENTS ONE MEMBER SELECTED FROM THE GROUP CONSISTING OF ALKYL GROUPS HAVING ONE TO SIX CARBON ATOMS, CYCLOHEXYL, PHENYL AND P-TOLYL; P IS AN INTEGER OF 2 TO 4, Q IS AN INTEGER OF 1 TO 3; R IS AN INTEGER OF 1 TO 2; AND
2. THE SOLID COMPOUNDS OBTAINED BY THE REACTION BETWEEN ONE MEMBER SELECTED FROM THE GROUP CONSISTING OF TiX_3Q , VX_3Q , $TiX_3Q(OR_3)Q$, VOX_3R AND VOX_3 AND ONE MEMBER SELECTED FROM THE GROUP CONSISTING OF $AlR_4(OR_5)UX_3Y$, SiR_6H , $(R_7HSiO)G$, $R_8R_9R_{10}SiO-(R_{11}HSiO)TSiR_{10}R_9R_8$ AND A COMBINATION OF ONE MEMBER SELECTED FROM SiR_6H , $(R_7HSO)G$ AND $R_8R_9R_{10}SiO-(R_{11}HSiO)TSiR_{10}R_9R_8$ AND ONE MEMBER SELECTED FROM $AlCl_3$, $AlBr_3$ AND $FeCl_3$ WHEREIN R₃ AND X₃ REPRESENT INDEPENDENTLY THE SAME GROUPS AS DEFINED ABOVE; R₄ AND R₅ REPRESENTS INDEPENDENTLY THE SAME GROUPS AS ABOVE-DEFINED R₃; R₆, R₇, R₈, R₉, R₁₀ AND R₁₁ REPRESENT INDEPENDENTLY THE SAME GROUPS AS ABOVE-DEFINED R₁ OR R₂; Q AND R REPRESENT INDEPENDENTLY THE SAME INTEGERS AS ABOVE-DEFINED; V IS AN INTEGER OF 1 TO 3, W IS 0 OR AN INTEGER OF 1 TO 2, Y IS AN INTEGER OF 1 TO 3 AND $V+N+Y=3$; S IS AN INTEGER OF 3 TO 6+ T IS AT LEAST ONE AND THE VISCOSITY OF $R_8R_9R_{10}SiO-(R_{11}HSiO)TSiR_{10}R_9R_8$ IS AT MOST 2,000 CENTISTOKES, THE MOLE RATIO OF THE COMPOUND (A) TO THE COMPOUND (B) BEING 0.5 - 5 : 1.

CURRENT U.S. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: 526126000
SECONDARY: 502103000; 502113000; 502118000; 502125000;
502132000; 526127000; 526348000; 526348200;
526348300; 526348400; 526348500; 526348600;
526352000; 526909000

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C08F001-44
SECONDARY: C08F015-04; C08F003-06

CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS:

1790-25-6; 3981-89-3; 4403-68-3; 9002-88-4;
9010-79-1; 20327-07-5; 24989-69-3; 24989-71-7;
24989-72-8; 24989-73-9; 24989-75-1; 24989-76-2;
24989-78-4; 24989-79-5; 24989-82-0; 24989-83-1;
25087-34-7; 25213-02-9; 25213-96-1; 26221-68-1;
26221-69-2; 26221-72-7; 26221-73-8; 26221-74-9;
26403-67-8; 28306-36-7; 28306-39-0;

28306-40-3; 28306-41-4; 28306-42-5; 28306-43-6;
28306-44-7; 28306-45-8; 28306-46-9; 28306-50-5

CONTROLLED TERMS:

General Uniterns:

ADDITION POLYMERIZATION 00084; BULK DENSITY 00752; BULK POLYMERIZATION 00753;
BUTYLENE-ETHYLENE COPOLYMER 00772-30; CATALYSIS 00903; COMPLEXES 01206-10;
COORDINATION CATALYSTS 01290; COPOLYMERIZATION 01298; ETHYLENE-PROPYLENE
COPOLYMER 02047-30; HIGH DENSITY 02642; HOMOPOLYMERIZATION 02677; OLEFIN
COPOLYMERS/ACYCLIC/ 03737-30; OLEFIN HOMOPOLYMERS/ACYCLIC/ 03740-30;
POLYETHYLENE 04199-30; POLYMERIZATION CATALYSTS 04227;
POLYMETHYLHYDROGENSILOXANE 04237-10; POLYSILOXANES 04274-11; POWDERS 04352;
SOLIDIFICATION 05124; SOLUTION POLYMERIZATION 05134; COLOR/WHITE/ 06041;
PROCESS 06232; ETHYLENE-HEXENE COPOLYMER 07109-30; CATALYSTS/CT/ 10001;
POLYMERIZATION REACTIONS/CT/ 10027; METAL FRAGMENTS - ORGANIC/CT/ 10102;
SILICON FRAGMENTS - ORGANIC/CT/ 10105; ADDITION POLYMERS/CT/ 10200;
CONDENSATION POLYMERS/CT/ 10201; HYDROCARBON POLYMERS/CT/ 10203

Fragment Uniterns:

ACYCLIC (P) 30003; ALUMINUM, ORGANIC 30007; CARBOCYCLIC RING (P) 30035; F MOSIX
METAL-OXYGEN-SILICON-HALOGEN FG 32979; FUSED OR BRIDGED RING (P) 34210;
HETEROCYCLIC RING (P) 34236; IRON, ORGANIC 34251; R I O3SI3 CYCLOTTRISILOXANE
RING 34836; R I O4SI4 CYCLOTETRASISOXANE RING 34839; TITANIUM, ORGANIC 37749;
VANADIUM, ORGANIC 37758; BROMINE, ORGANIC 40001; CHLORINE, ORGANIC 40002; F
COMPLEX FG, METAL 40120; F HO HYDROXY FG, OH 40305; F HYDROCARBON FG 40307; F
JOSI 40319; F MOSI METAL-OXYGEN-SILICON FG 40346; F MOX METAL-OXYGEN-HALOGEN FG
40347; F OSI SI-O 40436; F O3SI3 CYCLOTTRISILOXANE FG 40476; GROUP IIIA METAL
40521; GROUP IVB METAL 40524; GROUP VB METAL 40526; GROUP VIII METAL 40530;
IODINE, ORGANIC 40531; R I C4 CYCLOBUTANE RING 40540; R I C5 CYCLOPENTANE RING
40548; R I C6 BENZENE RING 40551; R I C6 CYCLOHEXANE, CYCLOHEXENE,
CYCLOHEXADIENE RING 40552; R II C6.C6 NAPHTHALENE RING 40564

Compound Uniterns:

SUBSTANCE NAME	UNITERM CODE	CAS REGISTRY NUMBER
ALUMINUM, ETHOXYDIETHYL-	50054-10 40 47	1586-92-1
BUTYLENE/1-/	50148-20 91	106-98-9
DECENE/1-/	50234-20 91	872-05-9
ETHYLENE	50303-20 61 91	74-85-1
HEXENE/1-/	50340-20 91	592-41-6
HYDROGEN	50346-10	1333-74-0
OCTENE/1-/	50466-20 91	111-66-0
PROPYLENE	50569-20 91	115-07-1
TITANIUM CHLORIDE, TICL4	50659-10 40 47	7550-45-0
VANADYL CHLORIDE, VOCL3	50687-10 40 47	7727-18-6
HEPTENE/1-/	51502-20 91	592-76-7
BUTENE/1-/, 3-METHYL-	51525-20 91	563-45-1
PENTENE/1-/	51528-20 91	109-67-1
ALUMINUM, CHLORODIETHYL-	51567-10 40 47	96-10-6
ALUMINUM BROMIDE, ALBR3	51721-10 40 47	7727-15-3
PENTENE/1-/, 4-METHYL-	51769-20 91	691-37-2
TITANIUM, TRIBUTOXYCHLORO-	53032-10 40 47	4200-76-4
TITANIUM, DIBUTOXYDICHLORO-	53182-10 40 47	1790-25-6
NONENE/1-/	53195-20 91	124-11-8
TITANIUM BROMIDE, TIBR3	53232-10 40 47	13135-31-4
TITANIUM IODIDE, TII3	53465-10 40 47	13783-08-9
TITANIUM IODIDE, TII2	53466-10 40 47	13783-07-8
TITANIUM BROMIDE, TIBR2	53467-10 40 47	13783-04-5
ALUMINUM, CHLORODIMETHYL-	53600-10 40 47	1184-58-3

ALUMINUM, DICHLOROMETHYL-	53601-10 40 47 917-65-7
SILANE, TRIMETHYL-	53620-10 40 993-07-7
VANADIUM BROMIDE, VBR4	53719-10 40 47 13595-30-7
VANADIUM BROMIDE, VBR3	53721-10 40 47 13470-26-3
ORTHOVANADIC ACID DICHLORIDE, ETHYL	53734-10 40 47 1801-77-0
ESTER	
VANADIUM BROMIDE, VBR2	54112-10 40 47 14890-41-6
TITANIUM, BUTOXYTRICHLORO-	54276-10 40 47 3112-68-3
VANADIUM IODIDE, VI4	55767-10 40 47 15831-18-2
SILANEDIOL, METHYL-	58949-47 43641-90-3
ALUMINUM CHLORIDE, ALCL3	60482-10 40 7446-70-0
VANADIUM OXYBROMIDE, VOBR3	61824-10 40 47 13520-90-6
SILANOL, TRIMETHYL-	64024-47 1066-40-6
VANADYL IODIDE, VOI3	66615-10 40 47 22308-44-7
VANADIUM IODIDE, VI3	67253-10 40 47 15513-94-7
VANADIUM IODIDE, VI2	67832-10 40 47 15513-84-5
VANADIUM CHLORIDE, VCL2	72026-10 40 47 10580-52-6
IRON CHLORIDE, FECL3	72033-10 40 47
TITANIUM CHLORIDE, TICL3	72038-10 40 47 7705-07-9
VANADIUM CHLORIDE, VCL3	72040-10 40 47 7718-98-1
VANADIUM CHLORIDE, VCL4	72044-10 40 47 7632-51-1
TITANIUM, BUTOXYTRIiodo-	72192-10 40 47 6607-54-1
TITANIUM CHLORIDE, TICL2	72644-10 40 47 10049-06-6
CYCLOTETRASILOXANE,	73563-10 40 47 2370-88-9
2,4,6,8-TETRAMETHYL-	
ORTHOVANADIC ACID MONOCHLORIDE,	85536-10 40 47 1635-99-0
DIETHYL ESTER	
TITANIUM BROMIDE, TIBR4	98137-10 40 47 7789-68-6
TITANIUM IODIDE, TIi4	98138-10 40 47 7720-83-4

CDB FRAGMENT CODES:

ACYCLIC (P) 30003; ALUMINUM, ORGANIC 30007; BROMINE, ORGANIC (P) 30028; CARBOCYCLIC RING (P) 30035; CHLORINE, ORGANIC (P) 30047; F COMPLEX FG, METAL (P) 30935; F HO HYDROXY FG, OH (P-1) 32745; F HYDROCARBON FG (P-1) 32753; F JOSI (P-1) 32865; F MOSI METAL-OXYGEN-SILICON FG (P-1) 32977; F MOSIX METAL-OXYGEN-SILICON-HALOGEN FG 32979; F OSI SI-O (P-1) 33752; F OTHER FG (M) 33775; F O3SI3 CYCLOTETRASILOXANE FG (P-1) 33930; FUSED OR BRIDGED RING (P) 34210; HETEROCYCLIC RING (P) 34236; IODINE, ORGANIC (P) 34247; IRON, ORGANIC 34251; METAL, ORGANIC (M) 34266; R I C4 CYCLOBUTANE RING (P) 34592; R I C5 CYCLOPENTANE RING (P) 34662; R I C6 BENZENE RING (P) 34701; R I C6 CYCLOHEXANE, CYCLOHEXENE, CYCLOHEXADIENE RING (P) 34703; R I O3SI3 CYCLOTETRASILOXANE RING 34836; R I O4SI4 CYCLOTETRASILOXANE RING 34839; R II C6.C6 NAPHTHALENE RING (P) 35629; TITANIUM, ORGANIC 37749; VANADIUM, ORGANIC; CARBOCYCLIC RING (P) 37758-10 12 40; 30035; CARBOCYCLIC RING (M) 30036; CARBON, 9-26 (M) 30042; F OTHER FG (M) 33775; F O3SI3 CYCLOTETRASILOXANE FG (P-1) 33930; F RARE FG (M) 34138; FG ON MAXIMUM RING (M) 34203; HETEROCYCLIC RING (P) 34236; HETEROCYCLIC RING (M) 34237; MAXIMUM RING UNSATURATION (M) 34263; OXYGEN IN RING (M) 34282; R I C6 BENZENE RING (M) 34700; R I C6 BENZENE RING (P) 34701; R I O3SI3 CYCLOTETRASILOXANE RING 34836; R OTHER RING (M) 36989; RING UNITS, 4+ (M); ACYCLIC (P) 37718-10 40; 30003; BROMINE, ORGANIC (P) 30028; CARBOCYCLIC RING (P)

30035; CHLORINE, ORGANIC (P) 30047; F HO HYDROXY FG, OH (M) 32744; F HO HYDROXY FG, OH (P-1) 32745; F MOX METAL-OXYGEN-HALOGEN FG (P-1) 32982; F OTHER FG (M) 33775; F OXY FG (M) 33781; F RARE FG (M) 34138; IODINE, ORGANIC (P) 34247; METAL, ORGANIC (M) 34266; R I C6 BENZENE RING (P) 34701; R I C6 CYCLOHEXANE, CYCLOHEXENE, CYCLOHEXADIENE RING (P) 34703; TITANIUM, ORGANIC 37749; VANADIUM, ORGANIC 37758-10 40 47

L174 ANSWER 83 OF 115 IFICDB COPYRIGHT 2006 IFI on STN
AN 00678755 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TITLE: PRODUCTION OF ORGANO-SILICON COMPOUNDS
INVENTOR(S): NOLL WALTER; SEYFRIED KLAUS; STEINBACH HANS-HORST
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BAYER AG DE (29448)

	NUMBER	PK	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3631086	A	19711228
	(CITED IN 009 LATER PATENTS)		
APPLICATION INFORMATION:	US 1969-831704		19690609
EXPIRATION DATE:	28 Dec 1988		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	DE 1968-1768785	19680629
FAMILY INFORMATION:	US 3631086	19711228
	DE 1768785	
	FR 2012012	
	GB 1213779	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	CHEMICAL	
	GRANTED	
OTHER SOURCE:	CA 73:120747	

ABSTRACT:

IN A PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF AN ORGANO-SILICON COMPOUND BY THE ADDITION OF A HYDROGEN-SILANE OR -SILOXAND TO AN OLEFINICALLY-UNSATURATED ORGANIC COMPOUND IN THE PRESENCE OF A CATALYST, THE CATALYST ACCORDING TO THE INVENTION IS TRIMETHYL-DIPYRIDINE-PLATINUM-IODIDE OF THE FORMULA

(CH₃)₃PT(C₆H₅N)₂I

EXEMPLARY CLAIM(S):

IN A PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF AN ORGANO-SILICON COMPOUND BY THE ADDITION OF A HYDROGEN-SILANE OR -SILOXAND TO AN OLEFINICALLY-UNSATURATED ORGANIC COMPOUND IN THE PRESENCE OF A CATALYST, THE CATALYST ACCORDING TO THE INVENTION IS TRIMETHYL-DIPYRIDINE-PLATINUM-IODIDE OF THE FORMULA

(CH₃)₃PT(C₆H₅N)₂I

CURRENT U.S. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: 549215000
SECONDARY: 528015000; 528025000; 528031000; 556479000
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: C07F007-02
SECONDARY: C07D303-02; C07F007-08; C07F007-18
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS: 106-92-3; 17362-77-5; 26403-67-8

CONTROLLED TERMS: General Uniterms:

ADDITION/STO/ 00085; CATALYSIS 00903; CATALYSTS/OTHER/ 00906; CATALYSTS/STO/ 00907; COATING 01134; CONTINUOUS PROCESSING 01269; CONTINUOUS, CONTINUITY/STO/ 01270; CROSSLINKING 01385; DISCHARGING 01720; ELASTICITY 01880; END GROUPS 01961; ENDCAPPING 01964; HEAT 02593; HEAT TREATMENT 02604; HEATING 02606; HIGH TEMPERATURE 02656; HOMOPOLYMERS 02678-00; MANUFACTURE, MANUFACTURING/STO/ 03261; METAL CATALYSTS/STO/ 03338; MOLDING, MOLD/STO/ 03431; POLYMETHYLHYDROGENSILOXANE 04237-00; POLYSILOXANES 04274-21 31; POURING 04350; REACTION, REACTIVITY/STO/ 04571; SILICONE RESIN/STO/ 05027; SILICONE RUBBERS 05028-00; SILICONES 05029-00; SIMULTANEOUS/STO/ 05036; SOLID, SOLIDIFICATION/STO/ 05123; SYNTHETIC RESIN/STO/ 05438; SYNTHETIC RUBBERS 05439-00; TEMPERATURE 05496; UNSATURATION/STO/ 05810; CATALYSTS/CT/ 10001; POLYMERIZATION REACTIONS/CT/ 10027; METAL FRAGMENTS - ORGANIC/CT/ 10102; SILICON FRAGMENTS - ORGANIC/CT/ 10105; CONDENSATION POLYMERS/CT/ 10201; POLYMER DESCRIPTORS/CT/ 10204; EPOXIDES/STO/ 20509-00; ETHERS, ETHERIFICATION/STO/ 20524; OLEFINS/STO/ 20838-00; ORGANIC METAL COMPOUNDS AND SALTS/STO/ 20870; ORGANIC SILICON COMPOUNDS/STO/ 20882; PLATINUM COMPOUNDS AND SALTS/STO/ 21026; PYRIDINE, PYRIDINES, AND HYDROCHLORIDES/STO/ 21071; SILANE, SILANES, AND ESTERS/STO/ 21112-00; SILOXANES/STO/ 21117-00

Compound Uniterms:

SUBSTANCE NAME	UNITERM CODE	CAS	REGISTRY NUMBER
ETHER, ALLYL GLYCIDYL	58629-20	106-92-3	
SILANEDIOL, METHYL-	58949-57 67	43641-90-3	
SILANOL, TRIMETHYL-	64024-57 67	1066-40-6	

CDB FRAGMENT CODES: ACYCLIC (M) 30004; CARBON, 9-26 (M) 30042; F CN C=N (M) 30305; F CN C=N (P-1) 30306; F COMPLEX FG, METAL (M) 30934; F COMPLEX FG, METAL (P) 30935; F HYDROCARBON FG (M) 32752; F HYDROCARBON FG (P-1) 32753; F OTHER FG (M) 33775; HETEROCYCLIC RING (M) 34237; IODINE, ORGANIC (M) 34246; IODINE, ORGANIC (P) 34247; MAXIMUM RING UNSATURATION (M) 34263; METAL, ORGANIC (M) 34266; NITROGEN IN RING (M) 34276; PLATINUM, ORGANIC 34289; R I C5N PYRIDINE, PIPERIDINE RING (M) 34666; R I C5N PYRIDINE, PIPERIDINE RING (P) 34667; RING UNIT, 1 (M); CARBON, 5-8 (M) 37715-10; 30040; F O ETHER FG (M) 33696; F O ETHER FG (P-2) 33698; F OTHER FG (M) 33775; F OXY FG (M) 33781; F O2SI O-SI-O (M) 33847; F O2SI O-SI-O (P-1) 33848; FG ON ALIPHATIC CARBON (M) 34198; FG ON CH (M) 34200; FG ON CH2 (M) 34201; FG ON CH3 (M) 34202; HETEROCYCLIC RING (M) 34237; NO RING UNSATURATION (M) 34278; OXYGEN IN RING (M) 34282; R I C2O OXIRANE RING (M) 34461; R I C2O OXIRANE RING (P) 34462; RING UNIT, 1 (M) 37715; THREE CARBON ATOMS BETWEEN FG'S (M) 37745; TWO CARBON ATOMS BETWEEN FG'S (M) 37754-67

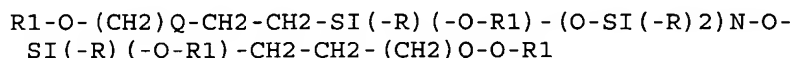
L174 ANSWER 84 OF 115 IFICDB COPYRIGHT 2006 IFI on STN
 AN 00611509 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
 TITLE: NOVEL POLYSILOXANE-POLYALKYLENE COPOLYMERS
 INVENTOR(S): DELAVAL JEAN CLAUDE AUGUSTE; GUINET PAUL ALFRED
 EUGENE; MOREL JEAN MARIUS ERNEST; PUTHET ROBERT
 RAPHAEL
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): RHONE-POULENC S A FR (71368)

	NUMBER	PK	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3564037	A	19710216
	(CITED IN 004 LATER PATENTS)		
APPLICATION INFORMATION:	US 1967-691210		19671218
EXPIRATION DATE:	16 Feb 1988		

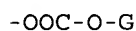
	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	FR 1966-89368	19661229
FAMILY INFORMATION:	US 3564037	19710216
	DE 1745356	
	GB 1151960	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	CHEMICAL	
	GRANTED	
OTHER SOURCE:	CA 71:71445	

ABSTRACT:

THE INVENTION RELATES TO COPOLYMERS OF GENERAL FORMULA



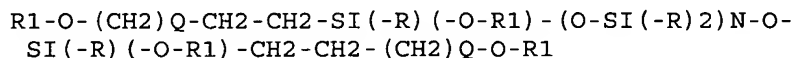
WHEREIN R IS AN ALKY, CYCLOALKYL, PHENYL, ALKYLPHENYL OR PHENYLALKYL GROUP, N IS BETWEEN 2 AND 700, Q IS 0 TO 3, AND R1O- IS A GROUP OF GENERAL FORMULA A(-CXH₂XO-)Y, WHEREIN X IS 2 TO 4, Y IS AT LEAST ONE, AND A IS HYDROXY, FORMYLOXY, -OG, -OCOG,



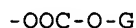
-NHG, -OCONHG OR -NHC OG, WHEREIN G IS A HYDROCARBON RADICAL. THE COPOLYMERS ARE USEFUL AS SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS IN THE PREPARATION OF POLYURETHANE FOAMS.

EXEMPLARY CLAIM(S):

THE INVENTION RELATES TO COPOLYMERS OF GENERAL FORMULA



WHEREIN R IS AN ALKY, CYCLOALKYL, PHENYL, ALKYLPHENYL OR PHENYLALKYL GROUP, N IS BETWEEN 2 AND 700, Q IS 0 TO 3, AND R1O- IS A GROUP OF GENERAL FORMULA A(-CXH₂XO-)Y, WHEREIN X IS 2 TO 4, Y IS AT LEAST ONE, AND A IS HYDROXY, FORMYLOXY, -OG, -OCOG,



-NHG, -OCONHG OR -NHC OG, WHEREIN G IS A HYDROCARBON RADICAL. THE COPOLYMERS ARE USEFUL AS SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS IN THE PREPARATION OF POLYURETHANE FOAMS.

CURRENT U.S. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN:	556437000
SECONDARY:	521111000; 521112000; 556416000; 556419000;
	556420000; 556423000; 556446000; 556451000

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN:	C07F007-18
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS:	26401-54-7

CONTROLLED TERMS: General Uniterns:

BLOCK POLYMERS 00641-10 30; BLOWING AGENTS 00656; CATALYSTS/STO/ 00907;
COPOLYMERS 01299-00; EMULSIFIERS 01951; END GROUPS 01961; FOAM, FOAMING/STO/
02279; FOAMING 02280; FOAMS/CLOSED-CELL/ 02282; FOAMS/OPEN-CELL/ 02284; HEAT
EXCHANGING 02595; LUBRICANT, LUBRICATION, LUBRICATING, LUBRICITY/STO/ 03207;
LUBRICANTS 03208-00; NONIONIC SURFACTANTS 03652; POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE 04190-00;
POLYETHERS 04196-11 31; POLYOXYALKYLENE ESTER/STO/ 04246; POLYOXYALKYLENE/STO/
04247; POLYOXYETHYLENE GLYCOL 04250-00; POLYSILOXANES 04274-10 11 30 31;
POLYURETHANES 04294-10 30; RELEASE AGENTS 04630; SILICONES 05029-00; SURFACES
05397; SURFACTANTS/STO/ 05399; CATALYSTS/CT/ 10001; SILICON FRAGMENTS -
ORGANIC/CT/ 10105; CONDENSATION POLYMERS/CT/ 10201; POLYMER DESCRIPTORS/CT/
10204; ETHERS, ETHERIFICATION/STO/ 20524; GLYCOLS/STO/ 20578; SILOXANES/STO/
21117-00

Compound Uniterns:

SUBSTANCE NAME	UNITERM CODE	CAS REGISTRY NUMBER
ALLYL ALCOHOL	50039-72 92	107-18-6
BUTANOL/1-/	50156-72 92	71-36-3
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	50309-72 76 92 96	107-21-1
TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE/2,4-/	50374-76 96	584-84-9
METHANE, TRICHLOROFLUORO-	50436-10	75-69-4
PROPYLENE GLYCOL/1,2-/	50559-72 76 92 96	
ACETIC ACID	50762-72 92	64-19-7
SILANEDIOL, DIMETHYL-	58984-77 97	1066-42-8
ACETIC ACID, TRIFLUORO-	61667-00	76-05-1
TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE/2,6-/	63421-76 96	91-08-7
SILANOL, METHYL-	64051-77 97	18089-54-8

L174 ANSWER 85 OF 115 IFICDB COPYRIGHT 2006 IFI on STN
AN 00584168 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TITLE: ORGANOPOLYSILOXANE FLUID
INVENTOR(S): CULPEPPER ALAN L
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DOW CORNING CORP (24720)

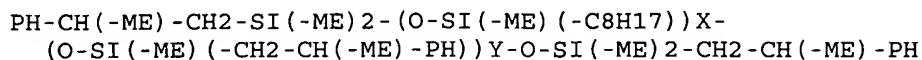
	NUMBER	PK	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3532730	A	19701006
	(CITED IN 005 LATER PATENTS)		
APPLICATION INFORMATION:	US 1968-725212		19680429
EXPIRATION DATE:	6 Oct 1987		

	APPLN. NUMBER	DATE	GRANTED PATENT NO. OR STATUS
CONTINUATION-IN-PART OF:	US 1965-509171	19651126	
FAMILY INFORMATION:	US 3532730	19701006	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	CHEMICAL		
	GRANTED		
OTHER SOURCE:	CA 73:131127		

EXEMPLARY CLAIM(S):

TRIORGANOSILYL-ENDBLOCKED COPOLYMER FLUIDS OF C6 TO C10 ALKYL METHYLSILOXANE AND
ARYL OR ARALKYLMETHYLSILOXANE ARE PARTICULARLY USEFUL AS HYDRAULIC FLUIDS
BECAUSE THEY COMBINE EXCELLENT LUBRICITY FOR STEEL ON STEEL, LOW POUR POINT AND

LOW COMPRESSIBILITY. AN EXAMPLE OF SUCH A FLUID IS



IN WHICH THE RATIO OF X AND Y IS 8 TO 2.

CITED US REFERENCES: US 2486162
US 3088964
US 3186964
US 3221040
US 3317578
US 3418353

CURRENT U.S. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: 556453000
SECONDARY: 508208000; 556454000

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: C07F007-08

CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS: 26403-67-8

CONTROLLED TERMS: General Uniterms:

AIRCRAFT 00134; ALGINATES 00151-10; COMPRESSIBILITY 01212; ENDCAPPING 01964;
FLUID, FLUIDIZATION/STO/ 02260; FLUIDS 02263; HOMOPOLYMERS 02678-00; HYDRAULICS
02725; LUBRICANT, LUBRICATION, LUBRICATING, LUBRICITY/STO/ 03207; LUBRICANTS
03208-00; POLYMERS/SPECIFIC/ 04231-10; POLYSILOXANES 04274-10 11 30 31; POUR
POINTS 04349; SILICONES 05029-00; STABILITY 05244; STEELS 05286-10;
STABILITY/CT/ 10019; POLYMERIZATION REACTIONS/CT/ 10027; ELEMENTAL METALS/CT/
10032; PHOSPHORUS FRAGMENTS - ORGANIC/CT/ 10104; SILICON FRAGMENTS -
ORGANIC/CT/ 10105; CONDENSATION POLYMERS/CT/ 10201; POLYMER DESCRIPTORS/CT/
10204; METALS/STO/ 20764-00; ORGANIC METAL COMPOUNDS AND SALTS/STO/ 20870;
ORGANIC SILICON COMPOUNDS/STO/ 20882

Compound Uniterms:

SUBSTANCE NAME	UNITERM CODE	CAS REGISTRY NUMBER
ALUMINUM	50047-00	7429-90-5
SILANEDIOL, METHYL-	58949-77 97	43641-90-3
SILANOL, DIMETHYLPHENYL-	64016-77 97	5272-18-4
SILANOL, TRIMETHYL-	64024-77 97	1066-40-6
SILANEDIOL, METHYL/2-PHENYLPROPYL/-	72324-77 97	
SILANEDIOL, METHYLPHENETHYL-	73766-77 97	17881-99-1
SILANEDIOL, METHYLOCTYL-	73816-77 97	

CDB FRAGMENT CODES: CARBOCYCLIC RING (M) 30036; CARBON, 9-26 (M) 30042;
CHLORINE, ORGANIC (M) 30046; CHLORINE, ORGANIC (P)
30047; F OTHER FG (M) 33775; F O2SI O-SI-O (M) 33847;
F O2SI O-SI-O (P-1) 33848; F X HALOGEN FG (M) 34192;
F X HALOGEN FG (P-1) 34193; FG ON ALIPHATIC CARBON
(M) 34198; FG ON CH2 (M) 34201; FG ON CH3 (M) 34202;
FG ON MAXIMUM RING (M) 34203; MAXIMUM RING
UNSATURATION (M) 34263; R I C6 BENZENE RING (M)
34700; R I C6 BENZENE RING (P) 34701; RING UNIT, 1
(M); CARBOCYCLIC RING (M) 37715-77 97; 30036; CARBON,
9-26 (M) 30042; F OTHER FG (M) 33775; F O2SI O-SI-O
(M) 33847; F O2SI O-SI-O (P-1) 33848; FG ON ALIPHATIC
CARBON (M) 34198; FG ON CH2 (M) 34201; FG ON CH3 (M)
34202; MAXIMUM RING UNSATURATION (M) 34263; R I C6
BENZENE RING (M) 34700; R I C6 BENZENE RING (P)

34701; RING UNIT, 1 (M); BROMINE, ORGANIC (M)
 37715-77 97; 30027; BROMINE, ORGANIC (P) 30028;
 CARBOCYCLIC RING (M) 30036; CARBON, 5-8 (M) 30040; F
 OSI SI-O (M) 33751; F OSI SI-O (P-1) 33752; F OTHER
 FG (M) 33775; F X HALOGEN FG (M) 34192; F X HALOGEN
 FG (P-1) 34193; FG ON ALIPHATIC CARBON (M) 34198; FG
 ON CH3 (M) 34202; FG ON MAXIMUM RING (M) 34203; FOUR
 CARBON ATOMS BETWEEN FG'S (M) 34207; MAXIMUM RING
 UNSATURATION (M) 34263; R I C6 BENZENE RING (M)
 34700; R I C6 BENZENE RING (P) 34701; RING UNIT, 1
 (M); ACYCLIC (M) 37715-77 97; 30004; CARBON, 9-26 (M)
 30042; F OSI SI-O (M) 33751; F OSI SI-O (P-1) 33752;
 F OTHER FG (M) 33775; FG ON ALIPHATIC CARBON (M)
 34198; FG ON CH2 (M) 34201; FG ON CH3 (M);
 CARBOCYCLIC RING (M) 34202-77 97; 30036; CARBON, 9-26
 (M) 30042; F OTHER FG (M) 33775; F O2SI O-SI-O (M)
 33847; F O2SI O-SI-O (P-1) 33848; FG ON ALIPHATIC
 CARBON (M) 34198; FG ON CH2 (M) 34201; FG ON CH3 (M)
 34202; MAXIMUM RING UNSATURATION (M) 34263; R I C6
 BENZENE RING (M) 34700; R I C6 BENZENE RING (P)
 34701; RING UNIT, 1 (M); CARBOCYCLIC RING (M)
 37715-77 97; 30036; CARBON, 9-26 (M) 30042; F OTHER
 FG (M) 33775; F O2SI O-SI-O (M) 33847; F O2SI O-SI-O
 (P-1) 33848; FG ON ALIPHATIC CARBON (M) 34198; FG ON
 CH2 (M) 34201; FG ON CH3 (M) 34202; MAXIMUM RING
 UNSATURATION (M) 34263; R I C6 BENZENE RING (M)
 34700; R I C6 BENZENE RING (P) 34701; RING UNIT, 1
 (M); CARBOCYCLIC RING (M) 37715-77 97; 30036; CARBON,
 9-26 (M) 30042; F OSI SI-O (M) 33751; F OSI SI-O
 (P-1) 33752; F OTHER FG (M) 33775; FG ON ALIPHATIC
 CARBON (M) 34198; FG ON CH2 (M) 34201; FG ON CH3 (M)
 34202; MAXIMUM RING UNSATURATION (M) 34263; R I C6
 BENZENE RING (M) 34700; R I C6 BENZENE RING (P)
 34701; RING UNIT, 1 (M); CARBOCYCLIC RING (M)
 37715-77 97; 30036; CARBON, 5-8 (M) 30040; CHLORINE,
 ORGANIC (M) 30046; CHLORINE, ORGANIC (P) 30047; F OSI
 SI-O (M) 33751; F OSI SI-O (P-1) 33752; F OTHER FG
 (M) 33775; F X HALOGEN FG (M) 34192; F X HALOGEN FG
 (P-4+) 34196; FG ON ALIPHATIC CARBON (M) 34198; FG ON
 CH3 (M) 34202; FG ON MAXIMUM RING (M) 34203; FOUR
 CARBON ATOMS BETWEEN FG'S (M) 34207; MAXIMUM RING
 UNSATURATION (M) 34263; R I C6 BENZENE RING (M)
 34700; R I C6 BENZENE RING (P) 34701; RING UNIT, 1
 (M) 37715; THREE CARBON ATOMS BETWEEN FG'S (M) 37745;
 TWO CARBON ATOMS BETWEEN FG'S (M) 37754-77 97

L174 ANSWER 86 OF 115 IFICDB COPYRIGHT 2006 IFI on STN
 AN 00426569 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
 TITLE: ARYL-VINYL CONTAINING LINEAR DISILOXANES AND TRI- AND
 TETRA-CYCLOSILOXANES
 INVENTOR(S): WU TSE C
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): GENERAL ELECTRIC CO (33808)

	NUMBER	PK	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3372178	A	19680305
	(CITED IN 003 LATER PATENTS)		
APPLICATION INFORMATION:	US 1965-437282		19650304
EXPIRATION DATE:	5 Mar 1985		
FAMILY INFORMATION:	US 3372178		19680305

DE 1595729
FR 1470684
GB 1130309
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: CHEMICAL
GRANTED
OTHER SOURCE: CA 67:82568

EXEMPLARY CLAIM(S) :

1. A CYCLOPOLYSILOXANE HAVING THE FORMULA: $O<(-SI(-Z)(-O-SI(-A)3)-(-O-SI(-R)2)B-$
) WHERE A IS AN ARYL RADICAL, R IS AN ARYL RADICAL, Z IS SELECTED FROM THE
CLASS CONSISTING OF HYDROGEN AND VINYL GROUPS, AND B IS AN INTEGRAL NUMBER OF
FROM 2 TO 3, INCLUSIVE.

8. THE TRIARYLSILOXYSILANE: $(C_6H_5-)_3-SI-O-SI(-CL)_2-CH=CH_2$

CITED US REFERENCES: US 3234180
US 3310526
US 3328245

CURRENT U.S. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: 556451000
SECONDARY: 528012000; 528020000; 528021000; 528042000;
528043000; 556447000; 556452000; 556454000;
556455000; 556459000; 556463000

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C07F007-08
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS: 10543-66-5; 14778-40-6; 14778-41-7; 14778-42-8;
14778-43-9; 14792-61-1; 14792-78-0; 17658-69-4;
17658-72-9; 17658-74-1; **30968-55-9**

CONTROLLED TERMS: General Uniterms:

ACID ACCEPTORS 00029; CHEMICAL INTERMEDIATES 01018; CROSSLINKING 01385;
LINEAR/STO/ 03153; POLYMERIZATION/STO/ 04229; POLYMERS/STO/ 04232-00;
POLYSILOXANES 04274-10; BENZONITRILE, BENZONITRILES/STO/ 06400; POLYMERIZATION
REACTIONS/CT/ 10027; SILICON FRAGMENTS - ORGANIC/CT/ 10105; ADDITION
POLYMERS/CT/ 10200; CONDENSATION POLYMERS/CT/ 10201; POLYMER DESCRIPTORS/CT/
10204; ALKYL BENZENES/STO/ 20108; CYCLOPOLYSILOXANES/STO/ 20374; DICHLOROSILANE,
DICHLOROSILANES/STO/ 20450; DISILOXANES/STO/ 20494; NAPHTHALENE
DERIVATIVES/STO/ 20797; ORGANIC FLUORINE COMPOUNDS/STO/ 20858; ORGANIC SILICON
COMPOUNDS/STO/ 20882; PYRIDINE, PYRIDINES, AND HYDROCHLORIDES/STO/ 21071;
TRICHLOROSILANE, TRICHLOROSILANES/STO/ 21285; XYLENES/STO/ 21342

Compound Uniterms:

SUBSTANCE NAME UNITERM CODE CAS REGISTRY NUMBER

HYDROGEN 50346-00 1333-74-0
BIPHENYL 56341-00 92-52-4

CDB FRAGMENT CODES: CARBOCYCLIC RING (M) 30036; CARBON, 9+ (M) (STO)
30041; CHLORINE, ORGANIC (P) 30047; F C2 DOUBLE BOND
FG, C=C (P-1) 31081; F JOSI (P-1) 32865; F OSI2X2
SI-O-SI(-X)2 33763; F OTHER FG (M) 33775; F X HALOGEN
FG (P-2) 34194; F X HALOGEN FG (P-3) 34195; F X
HALOGEN FG (P-4+) 34196; FG ON MAXIMUM RING (M)
34203; FLUORINE, ORGANIC (P) 34206; R I C6 BENZENE
RING (P) 34701; R I O4SI4 CYCLOTETRASILOXANE RING
34839; R I O5SI5 CYCLOPENTASILOXANE RING 34841-10 30

=> d ibib ed ab hitind 87-91

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L174 ANSWER 87 OF 115 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 7

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:511279 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800511279

TITLE: Oral administration of polymer-grafted starch
microparticles activates gut-associated lymphocytes and
primes mice for a subsequent systemic antigen challenge.
AUTHOR(S): Heritage, Philippa L. [Reprint author]; Underdown, Brian J.
[Reprint author]; Brook, Michael A.; McDermott, Mark R.
[Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pathol. Chem., McMaster Univ., Hamilton, ON L8N 3Z5,
Canada

SOURCE: Vaccine, (Dec., 1998) Vol. 16, No. 20, pp.
2010-2017. print.

CODEN: VACCDE. ISSN: 0264-410X.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Dec 1998

Last Updated on STN: 18 Dec 1998

ED Entered STN: 18 Dec 1998

Last Updated on STN: 18 Dec 1998

AB The mucosal and systemic humoral immune systems can function essentially independent of each other, responding to mucosal and parenteral antigens, respectively. Nevertheless, antigen administered by one route can modify responsiveness to subsequent immunization by an alternate route. Here we demonstrated, in mice, in addition to stimulating rapid and robust sera antibody responses, intragastric (i.g.) immunization with human serum albumin (HSA)-containing starch **microparticles** (MP) grafted with **3-(triethoxysilyl)-propyl-terminated polydimethylsiloxane** (TS-PDMS) primed for enhanced specific sera IgG following a parenteral antigen boost. After as little as one i.g. immunization with microentrapped, but not with soluble, HSA antigen-specific proliferation and antibody secretion were detected in Peyer's patches (PP); this activity peaked after three i.g. MP immunizations. We observed a progressive dissemination of antigen-specific lymphocyte reactivity from PP to splenic tissue following oral MP immunization. Similarly, we observed a shift in HSA-specific antibody-secreting cells from PP and mesenteric lymph nodes to splenic tissue following i.g. MP immunization. We also demonstrated that oral immunization with microentrapped, but not with soluble HSA, resulted in enhanced numbers of spontaneous Th2-cytokine secreting lymphocytes which disseminated from mucosal to systemic lymphoid compartments. This observation coincided with our findings that HSA-specific sera IgG1 responses in animals given HSA in MP were significantly higher than those detected in the sera of mice given soluble HSA i.g., both before and after parenteral antigen challenge. These findings suggest that orally-administered TS-PDMS-grafted MP, by stimulating elements of the mucosal immune system, are a valuable addition to mucosal and systemic vaccine delivery systems.

CC Immunology - General and methods 34502

IT Major Concepts

Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis)

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms

gut-associated lymphocytes: blood and lymphatics, digestive system

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
polymer-grafted starch microparticles: human serum albumin-containing,
oral administration; 3-(triethoxysilyl)-propyl-
terminated polydimethylsiloxane

IT Methods & Equipment
systemic antigen challenge: analytical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
antigen-specific lymphocyte reactivity

ORGN Classifier
Muridae 86375
Super Taxa
Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
mouse
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals,
Rodents, Vertebrates

L174 ANSWER 88 OF 115 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 8

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:166474 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800166474
TITLE: Intranasal immunization with polymer-grafted microparticles
activates the nasal-associated lymphoid tissue and draining
lymph nodes.
AUTHOR(S): Heritage, P. L.; Brook, M. A.; Underdown, B. J.; McDermott,
M. R. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Path., Health Sci. Centre, Room 3N43, McMaster Univ.,
1200 Main Street West, Hamilton, ON L8N 3Z5, Canada
SOURCE: Immunology, (Feb., 1998) Vol. 93, No. 2, pp.
249-256. print.
CODEN: IMMUAM. ISSN: 0019-2805.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Apr 1998
Last Updated on STN: 6 Apr 1998

ED Entered STN: 6 Apr 1998

Last Updated on STN: 6 Apr 1998

AB Waldeyer's ring is located at the juncture of the respiratory and
alimentary tracts, where it is bombarded by inhaled and ingested antigens.
However, knowledge of its exact function or consequences of its removal is
incomplete. Recently, the murine nasal-associated lymphoid tissue (NALT)
has been reported to have functional similarities to Waldeyer's ring and,
thus, might be a suitable model to examine the function of
oronasopharyngeal lymphoid tissues. To explore the capability of NALT to
incite local mucosal and systemic immunity, we immunized mice intranasally
(i.n.) with 3-(triethoxysilyl)-propyl-terminated
polydimethylsiloxane (TS-PDMS)-grafted microparticles
(MP), an inoculant previously shown to induce robust systemic and mucosal
humoral immunity following intragastric (i.g.) administration. We
demonstrated that i.n. immunization with low doses of microentrapped, but
not soluble, human serum albumin (HSA) evoked robust circulating IgG
responses ($P < 0.05$). Additionally, NALT cells isolated from MP-treated
mice proliferated in vitro when restimulated with HSA ($P < 0.05$), suggesting
that i.n. immunization with HSA-containing MP incited specific immunity
via NALT cell activation. Coinciding with these observations, after i.n.
MP administration HSA-specific spot-forming cells (SFC) were observed in
NALT, and later posterior cervical lymph nodes (pCLN) and spleen (SPL),
suggesting that the observed MP-induced specific systemic antibody

responses emanated from the NALT. We also showed that i.n. immunization with HSA-containing TS-PDMS-grafted MP stimulated interleukin-4 (IL-4)-secreting lymphocytes in the NALT. This cytokine microenvironment was probably responsible for driving the IgG1 sera response observed after i.n. MP administration, via the migration of NALT-derived IgG1-committed B cells. Interestingly, unlike i.g. MP administration, i.n. immunization with HSA-containing MP did not evoke detectable specific IgA in any lymphoid tissue examined, or in nasal secretions, probably reflecting differences between NALT and other mucosae-associated lymphoid tissues (MALT).

CC Immunology - General and methods 34502
 Blood - Blood cell studies 15004
 Endocrine - General 17002
 Biochemistry studies - General 10060
 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
 IT Major Concepts
 Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis)
 IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
 lymph node: blood and lymphatics, immune system; mucosae-associated
 lymphoid tissue; nasal-associated lymphoid tissue
 IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 human serum albumin; polymer-grafted microparticles
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 intranasal immunization
 ORGN Classifier
 Muridae 86375
 Super Taxa
 Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
 Organism Name
 BALB/c mouse
 Taxa Notes
 Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals,
 Rodents, Vertebrates

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 STN DUPLICATE 12

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:288807 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199699011163
 TITLE: Novel polymer-grafted starch microparticles for mucosal
 delivery of vaccines.
 AUTHOR(S): Heritage, P. L.; Loomes, L. M.; Jianxiong, J.; Brook, M.
 A.; Underdown, B. J.; McDermott, M. R. [Reprint author]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pathol., Health Sciences Centre, Room 3N43, McMaster
 Univ., 1200 Main St. West, Hamilton, ON L8N 3Z5, Canada
 SOURCE: Immunology, (1996) Vol. 88, No. 1, pp. 162-168.
 CODEN: IMMUAM. ISSN: 0019-2805.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Jun 1996
 Last Updated on STN: 25 Jun 1996
 ED Entered STN: 25 Jun 1996
 Last Updated on STN: 25 Jun 1996
 AB Recent studies have demonstrated that systemic and mucosal administration
 of soluble antigens in biodegradable microparticles can potentiate
 antigen-specific humoral and cellular immune responses. However, current
 microparticle formulations are not adequate for all vaccine antigens,
 necessitating the further development of microparticle carrier systems.
 In this study, we developed a novel **microparticle** fabrication
 technique in which human serum albumin (HSA) was entrapped in starch
 microparticles grafted with 3-(triethoxysilyl)-propyl-

terminated polydimethylsiloxane (TS-PDMS), a biocompatible silicone polymer. The immunogenicity of HSA was preserved during the microparticle fabrication process. Following intraperitoneal immunization of mice, TS-PDMS-grafted microparticles (MP) dramatically enhanced serum IgG responses compared with ungrafted MP and soluble HSA alone ($P < 0.001$). When delivered orally, both TS-PDMS-grafted and ungrafted microparticles elicited HSA-specific IgA responses in gut secretions, in contrast to orally administered soluble antigen. Indeed, TS-PDMS-grafted microparticles stimulated significantly stronger serum IgG ($P < 0.005$) and IgA ($P < 0.001$) responses compared with those elicited by ungrafted microparticles. These findings indicate that TS-PDMS-grafted starch microparticles have potential as systemic and mucosal vaccine delivery vehicles.

CC Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
 Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates 10068
 Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy 22018
 Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
 IT Major Concepts
 Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Pharmacology
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 ANTIGEN DELIVERY SYSTEM; IMMUNOGLOBULIN G
 ORGN Classifier
 Muridae 86375
 Super Taxa
 Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
 Organism Name
 mouse
 Taxa Notes
 Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals, Rodents, Vertebrates

L174 ANSWER 90 OF 115 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:497778 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900497778
 TITLE: Sequence analysis of the gene encoding a spotted fever group-specific intracytoplasmic protein PS120 of *Rickettsia japonica*.
 AUTHOR(S): Uchiyama, Tsuneo [Reprint author]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Virology, School of Medicine, University of Tokushima, 3-18-15 Kuramoto-cho, Tokushima, Tokushima, 770-8503, Japan
 SOURCE: Microbiology and Immunology, (1999) Vol. 43, No. 10, pp. 983-987. print.
 CODEN: MIIMDV. ISSN: 0385-5600.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE: Genbank-AB003696; EMBL-AB003696; DDBJ-AB003696
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Nov 1999
 Last Updated on STN: 5 Jun 2000

ED Entered STN: 23 Nov 1999

Last Updated on STN: 5 Jun 2000

AB The 3,438-nucleotide (nt) sequence containing a 3,054-nt open reading frame of the gene (rps120) encoding an antigenic, intracytoplasmic, spotted fever group-specific and heat-stable 120-kilodalton protein (PS120) of *Rickettsia japonica* was determined. The nt and deduced 1,018 amino-acid (aa) sequences were compared to those of *R. conorii* since only those of this species had been determined among SFG rickettsiae. The homologies of these sequences between *R. japonica* and *R. conorii* were considerably high at 97 and 95%, respectively. These high homologies were

comparable to those of beta-peptides encoded by the ompB genes among SFG rickettsiae. It was also found that the genome of *R. prowazekii* contained a nt sequence with 68% homology to that of the rps120 gene of *R. japonica*.

CC Genetics of bacteria and viruses 31500
 Biochemistry studies - General 10060
 Bacteriology, general and systematic 30000
 Medical and clinical microbiology - Bacteriology 36002
 Physiology and biochemistry of bacteria 31000

IT Major Concepts
 Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)

IT Diseases
 spotted fever: bacterial disease

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 PS120; *Rickettsia japonica* rps120 gene

IT Sequence Data
 AB003696: Genbank, EMBL, DDBJ, nucleotide sequence, amino acid sequence

IT Methods & Equipment
 sequence analysis: analytical method

ORGN Classifier
 Rickettsiaceae 07113
 Super Taxa
 Rickettsiales; Rickettsias and Chlamydias; Eubacteria; Bacteria;
 Microorganisms
 Organism Name
Rickettsia conorii: pathogen
Rickettsia japonica: pathogen
Rickettsia prowazekii: pathogen
 Taxa Notes
 Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms

RN 26403-67-8Q (PS120)
 70379-13-4Q (PS120)
 78170-92-0Q (PS120)
 190740-13-7 (Genbank, EMBL, DDBJ-AB003696)

L174 ANSWER 91 OF 115 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2006 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
 on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-0128626 PASCAL
 TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Silicone stabilized poly(methyl methacrylate)
 nonaqueous latexes. I, Preparation and
 characterization
 AUTHOR: PELTON R. H.; OSTERROTH A.; BROOK M. A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: McMaster univ., dep. chemical eng., Hamilton L8S 4L7,
 Canada
 SOURCE: Journal of Colloid and Interface Science,
 (1990), 137(1), 120-127, 11 refs.
 ISSN: 0021-9797
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
 COUNTRY: United States
 LANGUAGE: English
 AVAILABILITY: INIST-4124, 354000008666250120

UP 20001027

AB Des latex non-aqueux de polymethacrylate de methyle sont prepares par la
 polymerisation d'une dispersion non-aqueuse de methacrylate de methyle
 dans l'heptane en presence d'un precurseur stabilisant a base de
 trimethylsilyl- ou de vinyl dimethylsilyl-
 termine par du polydimethylsiloxane. On etudie
 l'influence de la concentration et de la masse moleculaire du siloxane
 sur la taille des particules et on l'explique en terme de
 mecanisme de nucleation.

=> d iall 92-93

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L174 ANSWER 92 OF 115 RAPRA COPYRIGHT 2006 RAPRA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: R:492139 RAPRA
FILE SEGMENT: Rapra Abstracts
TITLE: POLYMERIC LIGHT STABILISERS BASED ON SILOXANES.
AUTHOR: Friedrich H; Jansen I; Ruehlmann K (Dresden, Technische
Universitat)
SOURCE: Polymer Degradation and Stability 42, No.2, 1993,
p.127-44
ISSN: 0141-3910
CODEN: PDSTDW
PUBLICATION YEAR: 1993
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: Polymeric light stabilisers were synthesised by
hydrosilylation of unsaturated
2-hydroxybenzophenone **derivatives** or
pentamethylpiperidine **derivatives** with
different **hydridosiloxanes**. The
hydrosilylation reaction was studied by NMR
spectroscopy and HPLC, paying **particular**
attention to side reactions. These hindered amine
light stabilisers were then tested as stabilisers in
PP and compared with Tinuvin 770. The extraction
properties of the stabilisers were also examined. 63
refs.
CLASSIFICATION CODE: 54SPL
SECTION CODE: *ME
CONTROLLED TERM: DATA; GRAPH; HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY;
HPLC; HYDROSILYLATION; MOLECULAR STRUCTURE; NMR
SPECTROSCOPY; NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE; PLASTIC;
POLYMERIC LIGHT STABILISER; POLYPROPYLENE;
POLYSILOXANE; PP; SIDE REACTION; SILICONE POLYMER;
SOLVENT EXTRACTION; SYNTHESIS; TABLES; TECHNICAL;
TEST; THERMOPLASTIC; POLYMERIC LIGHT STABILIZER
NON-POLYMER TERM: HINDERED AMINE; HYDRIDOSILOXANE; HYDROXYBENZOPHENONE;
PENTAMETHYLPIPERIDINE; SILOXANE
SUBJ.HEADGS.RAPRA AB: STABILISERS,polymeric,hindered amine,light
GEOGRAPHICAL TERM: EUROPEAN COMMUNITY; GERMANY; WESTERN EUROPE
TRADE NAME: TINUVIN 770

L174 ANSWER 93 OF 115 RAPRA COPYRIGHT 2006 RAPRA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: R:436607 RAPRA
FILE SEGMENT: Rapra Abstracts
TITLE: FATIGUE PROPERTIES OF SILICONE RUBBER.
AUTHOR: Omura N; Takahashi M; Nakamura T
CORPORATE SOURCE: SHIN-ETSU CHEMICAL CO.LTD.
SOURCE: 138th Meeting Fall 1990.Preprints
Editor(s): ACS,Rubber Div.
Washington,DC,9th-12th Oct.1990,Paper 61. 012
PUBLICATION YEAR: 1990
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Article
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Heat of immersion was measured to analyse the dispersibility of surface treated fumed silica in a mixture of hydroxy terminated and trimethylsilyl terminated polydimethylsiloxane in ethyl alcohol. Agglomeration of particles and particle surface were also measured. Silicone rubber compounds were also prepared and tested. 6 refs.

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 45C; 9511
 SECTION CODE: *UG; KX
 CONTROLLED TERM: AGGLOMERAT; AGGLOMERATION; COMPANIES; COMPANY; DATA; DIMETHYL SILOXANE POLYMER; FATIGUE; GRAPH; HEAT OF IMMERSION; HYDROXY-TERMINATED; MECHANICAL PROPERTIES; POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE; RUBBER; SILICON ELASTOMER; SILICONE RUBBER; TECHNICAL
 NON-POLYMER TERM: FUMED SILICA; SILICA
 SUBJ.HEADGS.RAPRA AB: SILICONE RUBBERS, fatigue; FATIGUE, silicone rubbers
 GEOGRAPHICAL TERM: JAPAN

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YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

'HITIND' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

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REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):ibib ed ab

L174 ANSWER 94 OF 115 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation
 on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:718596 SCISEARCH
 THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 239HM
 TITLE: Dispersion of surface-modified ultrafine particles by use of hydrophobic monomers
 AUTHOR: Yoshihara T (Reprint)
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dai Nippon Printing Co Ltd, Cent Res Inst, 250-1 Wakashiba, Chiba 277, Japan (Reprint); Dai Nippon Printing Co Ltd, Cent Res Inst, Chiba 277, Japan
 COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Japan
 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADHESION AND ADHESIVES, (OCT 1999) Vol. 19, No. 5, pp. 353-357.
 ISSN: 0143-7496.
 PUBLISHER: ELSEVIER SCI LTD, THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD OX5 1GB, OXON, ENGLAND.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 REFERENCE COUNT: 3
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1999
 Last Updated on STN: 1999

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

ED Entered STN: 1999

Last Updated on STN: 1999

AB To prepare a stable ultrafine particles (UFP) dispersion (consist of UFP, dispersant and solvent), the grafting of hydrophobic

poly(dimethylsiloxane) with terminal trimethoxysilyl groups onto the surface was investigated. The grafting of the polymer was achieved by the reaction of surface hydroxyl groups with the polymer at 150 degrees C. Polymer-grafted UFP was found to inhibit the re-agglomeration of UFP caused by adsorption of H₂O, and to give a stable colloidal dispersion. (C) 1999 Published by Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

=> diall abeq tech abex 95-115

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L174 ANSWER 95 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-683057 [65] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-187055
 TITLE: Coated zinc oxide powder useful as make-up and skin cosmetics, comprises zinc oxide powder coated with methyl hydrogen siloxane-dimethyl siloxane copolymer and has predetermined specific surface area.
 DERWENT CLASS: A26 A96 D21 E32
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NIUE) NIPPON UNICAR CO LTD
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
JP 2003095839	A	20030403	(200365)*		7	A61K007-00	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 2003095839	A	JP 2001-295281	20010927 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2001-295281
 20010927

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-00

SECONDARY: C01G009-02

BASIC ABSTRACT:

JP2003095839 A UPAB: 20031009

NOVELTY - Coated zinc oxide powder comprises zinc oxide powder coated with methyl hydrogen siloxane-dimethyl siloxane copolymer and has specific surface area of 15-100 m²/g.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Coated zinc oxide powder comprises zinc oxide powder coated with methyl hydrogen siloxane-dimethyl siloxane copolymer of formula (CH₃)₃(Si(CH₃)₂O)_m(Si(CH₃)HO)_nCH₃)₃ (I) and has specific surface area of 15-100 m²/g.

m and n = positive numbers, satisfying the relation m:n = 4.0-1.5:1 and m+n = 4-60.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) manufacture of coated zinc oxide powder, which involves mixing zinc oxide powder with copolymer (I) in the presence or absence of a solvent and heat-processing the coated powder a 50-200 deg. C for 0.5-5 hours; and

(2) cosmetics containing coated zinc oxide powder blended with other

ingredients.

USE - As make-up and skin cosmetics.

ADVANTAGE - The coated zinc oxide powder has excellent polymer binding property and surfactant coating property. The particles has excellent water and oil repellency, minimal residual SiH group and excellent stability.

Dwg. 0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A06-A00E3; A11-B05D; A12-V04C; D08-B09A; E05-E02B;
E35-C

TECH UPTX: 20031009

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The zinc oxide powder has average particle diameter of 0.01-0.1 μm .

The coated zinc oxide powder comprises 2-10 weight% of methyl hydrogen siloxane-dimethyl siloxane copolymer.

ABEX UPTX: 20031009

EXAMPLE - Methyl hydrogen-dimethyl siloxane copolymer (in parts weight) (5) and toluene (100) were mixed in a ball mill. MZ-500(TM) (zinc oxide powder having average primary particle diameter of 0.02-0.03 microns and specific surface area of 45 m^2/g) (100) was supplied to the above mixture and mixed for 5 minutes, to obtain a slurry. The prepared slurry was kneaded and heated for 3 hours under reduced pressure, after gradually raising the temperature to 100 degreesC. Subsequently, the pressure of the slurry was reduced to 150 torr, and maintained for 1 hours while toluene was distilled. The obtained roughly coated zinc oxide powder was heated to 120 degreesC for 1 hour and ground, to obtain coated zinc oxide powder. The coated powder when evaluated showed 5 wt.% polymerization binding capacity and 96% surface coating ability. The powder had viscosity of 230 Mpas at 60 rpm and 300 Mpas at 6 rpm.

L174 ANSWER 96 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-637630 [61] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-174512

TITLE: Water resistant UV-protective cosmetic/dermatological compositions containing bis-resorcinyltriazine derivatives also contain organosiloxane elastomer powder coated with a trimethylsiloxysilicate or derivative.

DERWENT CLASS: A14 A26 A96 D21 E13 E14

INVENTOR(S): FIEDLER, D; LANZENDOERFER, G; RIEDEL, H; SCHULZ, J

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
DE 10157490	A1	20030605	(200361)*		23	A61K007-40	--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 10157490	A1	DE 2001-10157490	20011123 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2001-10157490
20011123

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-40
SECONDARY: A61K007-06

BASIC ABSTRACT:

DE 10157490 A UPAB: 20030923

NOVELTY - Trimethylsiloxysilicates or their derivatives are used as coatings for organosiloxane elastomer powders used with bis-resorcinyltriazine derivatives in UV-protective cosmetic and/or dermatological compositions.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - UV-protective cosmetic and/or dermatological compositions containing:

(A) bis-resorcinyltriazine derivatives of formula (1); and

(B) a coated powder with a siloxane elastomer core obtained by reaction of either:

(i) vinyl-terminated polymethylsiloxanes and methylhydrodimethylsiloxanes; or

(ii) OH-terminated dimethylpolysiloxanes and trimethylsiloxy-terminated methylpolysiloxanes.

The composition is such that the coating is of a trimethylsiloxysilicate and/or its derivatives.

R1 - R3 = 1-10C alkyl or H.

USE - Claimed use is for protecting the skin or hair from damage or ageing caused by UV-light, the exemplified compositions including O/W- or W/O-emulsions, hydrodispersions and solids-stabilized emulsions.

ADVANTAGE - The compositions overcome compatibility and other problems associated with prior-art compositions and are effective against both UV-A and UV-B while showing acceptable sensory properties, consistency improvements and a synergistic light-protection effect as well as improved water-resistance.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; GI; DCN

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A06-A00E3; A12-S09; A12-V04; D08-B03; D08-B09A1; D08-B09A3; D09-E01; E05-E02B; E07-D13B; E31-P05

TECH UPTX: 20030923

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Materials: The coated powder is of vinyl dimethicone/methicone silsesquioxane crosspolymer having a particle size distribution of 0.7-30 microns, an average particle size of 2-30 microns and powder hardness of 30-75. The coating is of trimethylsiloxysilicate and/or its derivatives containing bonded fluoroalkyl and/or phenyl groups. The powders are used together with hydrocarbon oils of animal or vegetable origin, synthetic oils, synthetic esters and/or ethers and optionally also unbranched room **temperature** liquid or pasty silicone oils or cyclic silicone oils. Preferred Compositions: The coated powder is used at 0.3-60 weight percent (wt.%) and the bis-resorcinyltriazinyl derivative is used at 0.1-20 (especially 0.1-10) wt.%. Also present are (i) inorganic pigments, especially metal oxides of particle size 10-100 nm at 0.5-30 wt.%, the most preferred pigments being coated oxides of titanium, iron, zinc, zirconium or cerium and/or (ii) further UV-filters comprising triazines, aminobenzophenones, room **temperature** liquid UV-filters, sulfonated, water-soluble UV-filters, oil-soluble UV-broadband filters and/or (in)organic pigments.

ABEX UPTX: 20030923

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - Bis-resorcinyltriazine derivative (I) is 2,4-bis-((4-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-2-hydroxy)-phenyl)-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, also known as aniso triazine.

EXAMPLE - An O/W emulsion containing by weight: KSP-100 (RTM, silicone-coated vinyl dimethicone/methicone silsesquioxane crosspolymer of particle size distribution 0.7-30 microns, average particle size 2-30 microns and powder hardness 30-75) (10 %) and bis-ethylhexyloxyphenol methoxyphenyl triazine (3 %) also contained glycerol monostearate (0.5 %), glyceryl stearate citrate (2 %), PEG-40 stearate (0.5 %), butyl

methoxydibenzoylmethane (2 %), ethylhexyl triazone (4 %), Parsol SLX (RTM) (3.5 %), Mexoryl SX (RTM) (0.25 %), phenyl dibenzimidazole tetrasulfonic acid (1 %), phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid (0.5 %), MT-100 (RTM, titanium dioxide) (1 %), butyleneglycol dicaprylate/dicaprate (5 %), cyclomethicone (2 %), PVP/hexadecene copolymer (0.5 %), glycerol (3 %), xanthan gum (0.15 %), vitamin E acetate (0.5 %), alpha-glucosylrutin (0.35 %), 2,6-diethylhexyl naphthalate (4 %), tri-Na EDTA (0.1 %), methyl paraben (0.15 %), phenoxyethanol (1 %), perfume (0.2 %) and water (balance).

L174 ANSWER 97 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-506489 [48] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-135571
 TITLE: Cosmetic or dermatological spherical powders or gels for UV protection containing siloxane elastomers also contain inorganic micropigments and a bisresorcinylnyl triazine derivative.
 DERWENT CLASS: A26 A96 D21 E13 E14
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
DE 10155900	A1	20030515	(200348)*		23	A61K007-40<--	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 10155900	A1	DE 2001-10155900	20011114 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2001-10155900
 20011114

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-40
 SECONDARY: A61K007-06

BASIC ABSTRACT:

DE 10155900 A UPAB: 20040920
 NOVELTY - Cosmetic and/or dermatological spherical powders or gels for use in UV protection and containing certain siloxane elastomers also contain inorganic micropigments and a bisresorcinylnyl triazine derivative.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Cosmetic and/or dermatological spherical powders or gels for use in UV protection comprise:

- (a) a bisresorcinylnyl triazine derivative of formula (I);
- (b) inorganic micropigments; and
- (c) siloxane elastomers obtained by reaction of (i) inyl-terminated polymethylsiloxanes and methylhydrodimethylsiloxanes or (ii) OH-terminated dimethylpolysiloxanes and trimethylsiloxy-terminated methylpolysiloxanes.

R1 - R3 = 1-10C alkyl or H

USE - Claimed use is in protecting the skin or hair against UV and its damaging and ageing effects.

ADVANTAGE - The siloxane elastomers are compatible with the other components, this resulting in the compositions having high (synergistic) light protection factors, good storage-stability and sensory properties and improved water-resistance.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; GI; DCN
 MANUAL CODES: CPI: A06-A00E3; A12-V04A; A12-V04C; D08-B03; D08-B09A;
 D09-E01; E07-D13C; E34-D03; E35

TECH UPTX: 20040920

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Materials : The siloxane elastomers (i) contain R_2SiO and $RSiO_{1.5}$ and/or $R_3SiO_{0.5}$ and/or SiO_2 units where $R = H$, alkyl such as methyl, ethyl or propyl, aryl such as phenyl or tolyl or alkenyl such as vinyl and the wt. ratio $R_2SiO : RSiO_{1.5} = 1-30 : 1$ and (ii) are soluble or swellable in silicon oils which are addition products obtained from (1) organopolysiloxanes containing Si-bonded H atoms with (2) organopolysiloxanes which contain unsaturated aliphatic groups, the amounts of H in (1) or of unsaturated aliphatic groups in (2) are 1-20 mol.% when the organopolysiloxane is non-cyclic and 1-50 mol.% when it is cyclic. The elastomers are used in combination with hydrocarbon oils of animal or plant origin, synthetic oils and/or synthetic esters or ethers and/or in combination with unbranched, room **temperature** liquid or paste-like silicone oils and/or cyclic silicone oils. Lipid phase-containing gels contain the elastomers at 3-80 wt.% and elastomer/lipid phase combinations contain the elastomer at 0.3-60 wt.%.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Materials : The inorganic micropigment (used at 0.5-30%) is a metal (especially titanium, iron, zinc, zirconium or cerium) oxide of average particle size 10-60nm and can be coated.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compositions : (I) is used at 0.1-20 (especially 0.1-10) wt.% and can be in combination with further UV filters, especially triazines, benzotriazoles, hydroxybenzophenones, room **temperature** liquid UV filters, sulfonated, water-soluble UV filters, oil-soluble UV broadband filters and/or optionally surface-treated (in)organic pigments.

ABEX UPTX: 20040920

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - (I) is 2,4-bis-((4-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-2-hydroxy)-phenyl)-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine (i.e. aniso triazine), available as Tinosorb S (RTM).

EXAMPLE - An O/W sunscreen emulsion containing by wt. polysilicone-11/cyclomethicone (10%), bis-ethylhexyloxyphenol methoxyphenyl triazine (3%) and titanium dioxide 'MT-100 TV' (1%) also contained glycerol monostearate (0.5%), glyceryl stearate citrate (2%), PEG-40 stearate (0.5%), butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane (2%), ethylhexyl triazone (4%), Parsol SLX (RTM) (3.5%), 4-methylbenzylidene camphor (4%), Mexoryl SX (RTM) (0.25%), phenyl dibenzimidazole tetrasulfonic acid (1%), phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid (0.5%), butyleneglycol dicaprylate/dicaprate (5%), cyclomethicone (2%), PVP/hexadecene copolymer (0.5%), glycerol (3%), xanthan gum (0.15%), vitamin E acetate (0.5%), alpha-glucosylrutin (0.35%), 2,6-diethylhexyl naphthalate (4%), tri-Na EDTA (0.1%), methyl paraben (0.15%), phenoxyethanol (1%), perfume (0.2%) and water (balance).

L174 ANSWER 98 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-664825 [63] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-180706

TITLE: Cosmetic or dermatological spherical powder or gel, useful for UV protection, contains siloxane elastomers, inorganic micropigment and certain benzotriazoles.

DERWENT CLASS: A26 A96 D21 E13 E14 E19

INVENTOR(S): RIEDEL, H; SCHULZ, J; SUCKERT, A

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BEIE) BEIERSDORF AG

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
DE 10155716	A1	20030522	(200363)*		24	A61K007-40<--	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 10155716	A1	DE 2001-10155716	20011114 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2001-10155716
20011114

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-40
SECONDARY: A61K007-48

BASIC ABSTRACT:

DE 10155716 A UPAB: 20031001

NOVELTY - Cosmetic and/or dermatological spherical powders or gels contain certain siloxane elastomers, inorganic micropigments and certain benzotriazoles e.g. 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-6-(2-methyl-3-(1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-1-((trimethylsilyl)oxy)disiloxanyl)propyl)-phenol.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Cosmetic and/or dermatological spherical powders or gels for use in UV protection comprise:

(A) 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-6-(2-methyl-3-(1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-1-((trimethylsilyl)oxy)disiloxanyl)propyl)-phenol (I) and/or 2,2'-methylenebis-(6-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-phenol) (II);

(B) inorganic micropigments; and

(C) siloxane elastomers obtained by reaction of (i) vinyl-terminated polymethylsiloxanes and methylhydrodimethylsiloxanes or (ii) hydroxy-terminated dimethylpolysiloxanes and trimethylsiloxy-terminated methylpolysiloxanes.

USE - The composition is used in protecting the skin or hair against UV and its damaging and ageing effects (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The siloxane elastomers are compatible with the other components, resulting in the compositions having high (synergistic) light protection factors, good storage-stability and sensory properties and improved water-resistance.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; GI; DCN

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A06-A00E3; A12-V01; A12-V04C; D08-B03; D08-B09A1; D09-E01; E05-E01; E06-D08; E34-E; E35

TECH UPTX: 20031001

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Materials: The siloxane elastomers (i) contain R₂SiO and RSiO_{1.5} and/or R₃SiO_{0.5} and/or SiO₂ units (where R = hydrogen (H), alkyl such as methyl, ethyl or propyl, aryl such as phenyl or tolyl or alkenyl such as vinyl) and the wt. ratio R₂SiO:RSiO_{1.5} is 1-30:1. Elastomers (ii) are insoluble or swellable in silicon oils, and are addition products obtained from (1) organopolysiloxanes containing silicon (Si)-bonded H atoms and (2) organopolysiloxanes which contain unsaturated aliphatic groups, the amounts of H in (1) or of unsaturated aliphatic groups in (2) being 1-20 mol.% when the organopolysiloxane is non-cyclic and 1-50 mol.% when it is cyclic. The elastomers are used in combination with hydrocarbon oils of animal or plant origin, synthetic oils and/or synthetic esters or ethers and/or in combination with unbranched, room temperature liquid or paste-like silicone oils

and/or cyclic silicone oils. Lipid phase-containing gels contain the elastomers at 3-80 wt.% and elastomer/lipid phase combinations contain the elastomer at 0.3-60 wt.%.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Materials: The inorganic micropigment (used at 0.5-30%) is a metal (especially titanium, iron, zinc, zirconium or cerium) oxide of average particle size 10-60 nm and can be coated.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compositions: Component (A) is (II) used at 0.1-20 (especially 0.1-10) wt.% and can be in combination with further UV filters, especially triazines, benzotriazoles, hydroxybenzophenones, room **temperature** liquid UV filters, sulfonated, water-soluble UV filters, oil-soluble UV broadband filters and/or optionally surface-treated (in)organic pigments.

ABEX UPTX: 20031001

EXAMPLE - An oil-in-water sunscreen emulsion containing (by wt.) polysilicone-11/cyclomethicone (10%), methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol (2%) and titanium dioxide 'MT-100 TV' (1%) also contained glycerol monostearate (0.5%), glyceryl stearate citrate (2%), PEG-40 stearate (0.5%), butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane (2%), ethylhexyl triazone (4%), Parsol SLX (RTM) (3.5%), 4-methylbenzylidene camphor (4%), Mexoryl SX (RTM) (0.25%), phenyl dibenzimidazole tetrasulfonic acid (1%), phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid (0.5%), butylene glycol dicaprylate/dicaprate (5%), cyclomethicone (2%), polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP)/hexadecene copolymer (0.5%), glycerol (3%), xanthan gum (0.15%), vitamin E acetate (0.5%), alpha-glucosylrutin (0.35%), 2,6-diethylhexyl naphthalate (4%), tri-sodium EDTA (0.1%), methyl paraben (0.15%), phenoxyethanol (1%), perfume (0.2%) and water (balance).

L174 ANSWER 99 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-147320 [14] WPIX

CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-173024 [23]

DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-037915

TITLE: Silicone material for personal care composition, contains homopolymer network comprising polymerized product of polyfunctional organosilicone compound containing alkenyl and silicone-bonded hydride substituents.

DERWENT CLASS: A26 A96 D21

INVENTOR(S): CHAIYAWAT, A; KILGOUR, J A; NYE, S A

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GENE) GENERAL ELECTRIC CO

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
US 2002119111	A1	20020829	(200314)*		12	A61K007-06	--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2002119111	A1 CIP of	US 2000-592362	20000612 <--
		US 2002-62350	20020201

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-62350 20020201;
US 2000-592362
20000612

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K007-06

SECONDARY: A61K006-00; A61K007-00; A61K007-09;
A61K007-32; A61K007-35

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US2002119111 A UPAB: 20030227

NOVELTY - A silicone material comprises a homopolymer network and a fluid within the network. The homopolymer network comprises a polymerized product of a monomeric polyfunctional organosilicone compound which contains alkenyl substituent(s) and silicon-bonded hydride substituent(s).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) Preparation of silicone material which involves polymerizing a polyfunctional organosilicone compound in the presence of a fluid to form a polymer network with the fluid within the network;

(2) Personal care composition which comprises above polymerized product of polyfunctional organosilicone compound;

(3) Preparation of personal care composition which involves combining personal care ingredient(s) with above polymerized product of polyfunctional organosilicone compound; and

(4) Method for reversibly imparting characteristics of a solid to a fluid which involves combining a fluid with the polymer network comprising polymerized product of polyfunctional organosilicone compound. The polymer network is swellable by the fluid, so that the fluid is contained within the polymer network.

USE - For personal care composition such as deodorants, antiperspirants, shaving products, skin lotions, moisturizers, toners, bath products, cleansing products, shampoos, conditioners, mousses, styling gels, hair sprays, hair dyes, hair color products, hair bleaches, waving products, hair straighteners, nail polish, nail polish removers, nail creams, nail lotions, cuticle softeners, sunscreens, insect repellents, anti-aging products, lipsticks, foundations, face powders, eye liners, eye shadows, blushes, makeup, mascara, and drug delivery systems for topical application of medicinal compositions that are to be applied to the skin (all claimed) .

ADVANTAGE - The silicone material exhibits improved sensory feel, excellent emollient properties and good stability, and is highly resistant to phase separation.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A06-A00E3; A11-C02; A12-V04; D08-B

TECH UPTX: 20030227

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compounds: The polyfunctional organosilicone compound comprises structural unit(s) (I) of formula $R1aSiO_{4-a/2}$ and structural unit(s) (II) of formula $R2bSiO_{4-b/2}$.

R1 = monovalent hydrocarbon radical;

a = 0-3;

R2 = hydrogen or monovalent hydrocarbon radical; and

b = 0-3.

Provided at least one R1 group per unit is an alkenyl radical and at least one R2 group per unit is hydrogen. The polyfunctional organosilicone compound comprises organopolysiloxane(s) of formula $MCMvidMHedfDvigDHhTiTvijTHkQl$, or has formula $MviDuDHvMvi$.

M = $R33SiO_{1/2}$;

Mvi = $R42R5SiO_{1/2}$;

MH = $R62R7SiO_{1/2}$;

D = $R82SiO_{2/2}$;

Dvi = $R9R10SiO_{2/2}$;

DH = $R11R12SiO_{2/2}$;

T = $R13SiO_{3/2}$;

Tvi = $R14SiO_{3/2}$;

TH = $R_{15}SiO_{3/2}$;
Q = $SiO_{4/2}$;
R3, R4, R6, R8, R9, R11 and R13 = monovalent non-alkenyl hydrocarbon radicals;
R5, R10 and R14 = alkenyl;
R7, R12 and R15 = hydrogen;
u = 0-1000;
v = 1-10; and
c-1 = integers selected to provide polymer having a viscosity of 1-1000000 cSt and having desired amount of alkenyl groups and silicon-bonded hydrogen radicals per molecule.
The substituents R3, R4, R6, R8, R9, R11 and R13 are alkyl, hydroxy alkyl, polyhydric alcohol radical, monocyclic aromatic, aralkyl, oxaalkylene or alkylcarbonyloxaalkylene. The polyfunctional organosilicone compound contains 0-1.5, preferably 1.5 or more alkenyl radicals per molecule, and 0-1.5, preferably 1.5 or more silicon-bonded hydrogen groups per molecule. The fluid is a compound or a mixture of two or more compounds that are in the liquid state at or near room temperature and about one atmosphere pressure. The silicone material comprises particles having an average particle size of 600 microns or less, as measured by light scattering.
Preferred Process: The silicone material is prepared by equilibrating linear or cyclic siloxane(s) with a silylhydride functional siloxane and an alkenyl functional siloxane in the presence of a linear phosphonitrile chloride equilibration catalyst.
Preferred Composition: The personal care composition further comprises a personal care ingredient chosen from emollients, moisturizers, humectants, pigments, colorants, fragrances, biocides, preservatives, antioxidants, anti-microbial agents, anti-fungal agents, anti-perspirant agents, exfoliants, hormones, enzymes, medicinal compounds, vitamins, salts, electrolytes, alcohols, polyols, absorbing agents for ultraviolet radiation, botanical extracts, surfactants, silicone oils, organic oils, waxes, film formers, thickening agents and particulate fillers. The personal care composition is in the form of a single phase or an emulsion, preferably oil-in-water emulsion, water-in-oil emulsion, anhydrous emulsion, oil-in-water-in-oil emulsion or water-in-oil-in-water-emulsion.

ABEX

UPTX: 20030227

EXAMPLE - Organosilicone (in g) (31) having structural formula of MD50DHM (where M, D and DH were as defined in claims), divinylpolysiloxane (3000) of formula $M_{vi}D_{900}M_{vi}$ (where D and M_{vi} were as defined in claims) and linear phosphonitrile chloride (LPNC) catalyst (100) were added together and heated to 90degreesC for 2 hours to form a polyfunctional organosilicone compound. The obtained organosilicone compound (500) was mixed with decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane (D5) fluid (1500) and allyl-started ethylene oxide/propylene oxide polyether (19.5) having molecular weight of 2100 in a dough mixer. Karstadt's catalyst (2) was added and the mixture was heated to 80degreesC for 4 hours to polymerize the polyfunctional organosilicone compound and entrap the D5 fluid. The reaction product was in the form of a white fluffy powder containing D5. The powdered reaction product was then mixed with additional D5 fluid to yield a slurry. The product was then subjected to high shear using a Gaulin Homogenizer at 8000 psi. The material was passed through the homogenizer 4 times to form a clear, high viscosity cream composition having a soft, silky feel.

L174 ANSWER 100 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-683950 [74] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-193207

TITLE: Cosmetic for hair and skin care cosmetic material, contains silicone-branched silicone compound and

silicone-branched polyether-modified silicone compound as major constituents.

DERWENT CLASS: A25 A26 A96 D21

INVENTOR(S): NAKANISHI, T

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHIE) SHINETSU CHEM CO LTD; (SHIE) SHINETSU CHEM IND CO LTD

COUNTRY COUNT: 28

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
EP 1213011	A1	20020612	(200274)*	EN	44	A61K007-48	<--
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT							
RO SE SI TR							
JP 2002179548	A	20020626	(200274)		29	A61K007-48	<--
US 2002114771	A1	20020822	(200274)			A61K007-11	<--
US 6790451	B2	20040914	(200460)			A61K006-00	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 1213011	A1	EP 2001-310299	20011210 <--
JP 2002179548	A	JP 2000-375585	20001211 <--
US 2002114771	A1	US 2001-11320	20011211 <--
US 6790451	B2	US 2001-11320	20011211 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2000-375585
20001211

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K006-00; A61K007-11; A61K007-48

SECONDARY: A61K007-00; A61K007-02;
A61K007-021; A61K007-025;
A61K007-032; A61K007-06;
A61K007-08; A61K007-32;
A61K007-34; A61K007-42; C07F007-04;
C07F007-08; C07F007-21; C08G077-50; C08K005-00;
C08L083-04; C08L083-12; C08L083-14; C08L091-00

BASIC ABSTRACT:

EP 1213011 A UPAB: 20021118

NOVELTY - Cosmetic contains silicone-branched silicone compound and silicone-branched polyether-modified silicone compound as major constituents.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) Skin care cosmetic material;
- (2) Hair care cosmetic material;
- (3) Antiperspirant;
- (4) Make-up cosmetic material; and
- (5) UV protective cosmetic material.

USE - For skin and hair care cosmetic materials, antiperspirant and UV protective cosmetic material (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The cosmetic can be smoothly spread, has no oily feel, renders skin moist, fresh and youthful. The cosmetic provides a refreshed feel and durable make-up effect to the user. The cosmetic has excellent usability and high stability to aging the skin cleansing compositions. The cosmetic is transparent in emulsified state.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; GI

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A06-A00E3; A10-E; A10-E22A; A12-V04; D08-B; D09-E

TECH UPTX: 20021118

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compounds: The silicone-branched silicone compound, is of formula (1).

$$R1aR2bSiO(4-a-b)/2 \quad (1)$$

R1 = H, T or organic groups of formula $-C_cH_{2c}-O-(C_2H_4)_d(C_3H_6)_eR_3$;

R = organic group chosen from 1-30C alkyl group, aryl group, aralkyl group or fluorinated alkyl group;

R2 = silicone compound residue of formula $-C_fH_{2f}-(Si(R)_2)_g-SiR_3$;

a = 1-2.5;

b = 0.001-1.5;

c = 0-15;

d = 0-50;

e = 0-50;

f = 1-5;

g = 0-500;

each R = T;

R3 = 4-30C monovalent hydrocarbon group or organic group of formula

$R_4-(CO)$; and

R4 = 1-30C monovalent hydro group.

The silicone-branched polyether-modified silicone compound comprises silicone compound of formula (9).

$$R_8pR_9qR_{10}rSiO(4-p-q-r)/2 \quad (9)$$

R8 = R, amino-substituted alkyl groups, carboxyl-substituted alkyl groups or organic groups of $-C_sH_{2s}-O-(C_2H_4)_t(C_3H_6)_uR_{11}$;

R9 = polyoxyalkylene group of $-C_sH_{2s}-O-(C_2H_4)_v(C_3H_6)_wR_{12}$;

R10 = organosiloxane residue of $-C_xH_{2x}-(Si(R_{13})_2)_y-SiR_{133}$;

R11 = 10-30C monovalent hydrocarbon group or $R_{14}-(CO)$;

R12 = H, 1-9C monovalent hydrocarbon group or $R_{15}-(CO)$;

R14 = 9-30C monovalent hydrocarbon group;

R15 = 1-8C monovalent hydrocarbon group;

R13 = R;

p = 1-2.5;

q = 0.001-1.5;

r = 0.001-1.5;

s = 0-15;

t, u = 0-50;

v, w = 2-200;

x = 1-15; and

y = 0-500.

Provided that sum of v and w, is 2-200.

Preferred Preparation: The silicone-branched silicone compound is prepared by (a) polymerizing branched silicone compound containing units of formula (4) or silicone compound of formula (7), with cyclic silicone compound of formula (5), linear silicone compound of formula (6) or mixture of silicone compound (5) and (6), in the presence of an acid or alkali catalyst; or (b) ring-opening polymerization of silicone compound of formula (8) and hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane in the presence of 5-coordinate complex catalyst.

$$-(R_5SiO_{1/2})_h- (R_5SiO_{3/2})_i- \quad (4);$$

$$-(-Si(R_6)-O)_j- \quad (5);$$

$$(R_6)_3Si-O-(-Si(R_6)_2-O)-Si(R_6)_3 \quad (6);$$

$$R_6-(Si(R_7)(R_6)-O)_l(Si(R_6)_2)_m-SiR_6 \quad (7);$$

$$R_6-(Si(OH)(R_6)-O)_n(Si(R_6)_2)_o-SiR_6$$

R5, R6 = H, T, 1-6C alkoxy group, amino or carboxyl substituted alkyl groups;

i/h ratio = 0.3-1.5;

j = 3-10;

k = 0-100;

R7 = hydrolyzable group chosen from hydroxy group or 1-6C alkoxy group;
 l,m = 0-100;
 n = 1-500; and
 o = 0-500.

The silicone-branched polyether-modified silicone compound comprises silicone compound synthesized by addition reaction of silicone-branched methylhydrogensilicone compound and compound of formula (13), compound of formula (14) or mixture of these organic compound.

$\text{CzH}(2z-1)\text{-O-(C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O)}_t\text{(C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O)}_u\text{R}_{11}$ (13)

$\text{CzH}(2z-1)\text{-O-(C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O)}_v\text{(C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O)}_w\text{R}_{12}$ (14)

z = 3-15.

At least one R5 in formula (4) or at least one R6 in formulae (5, 6 or 7) is hydrogen atom. The silicone-branched polyether-modified silicone compound obtained by (a) polymerizing branched silicone compound of formula (4) and silicone compound (5), silicone compound of formula (6) or mixture of compounds of formulae (5 and 6), silicone compound of formulae (7 and 5); or (b) ring-opening polymerization of hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane with silicone compound of formula (8), in the presence of 5 coordinate compound catalyst. Preferred composition: The cosmetic comprises up to 50 wt.% of unctuous agent such as silicone oil containing volatile silicones and having $\text{-(O-Si)}_n\text{-}$ units in its molecular skeleton or oil having fluorine of amino groups; up to 50 wt.% of monohydric water-soluble alcohol/polyhydric water-soluble alcohol; up to 99 wt.% of water; powder/colorant which is silicone resin powder; surfactant such as modified silicone having polyoxyalkylene in its molecule and hydrophilic lipophilic balance of 2-8; and cross-linked organopolysiloxane (OPS); acrylsilicone resin containing pyrrolidone, polyoxyalkylene/(fluoro)alkyl moieties. OPS contain silicone having viscosity of 0.65-10mm²/s at 25degreesC in a quantity larger than the weight of OPS.

ABEX

UPTX: 20021118

EXAMPLE - (In weight parts) Cyclic siloxane (268) of formula (16), and toluene (300) were mixed with 2% toluene solution of chloroplatinic acid (0.2), in a reaction vessel.

The reaction vessel was then added with pentamethylvinyl disiloxane (348), in drops and the solvent was refluxed. The reaction mixture was

heated under reduced pressure to distill off solvent, and

organopolysiloxane of formula (17) having viscosity of 12 mm²/s and specific gravity of 0.930 at 25degreesC, was obtained.

Organohydrogen polysiloxane (714) of formula (31), organopolysiloxane (270) of formula (19), toluene (638) and 0.5 wt.% of isopropyl alcohol solution of chloroplatinic acid (2), were reacted for 6 hours in a reaction vessel.

The reaction was further continued for 6 hours after the addition of polyoxyalkylene (291) of formula (32).

$\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{O(C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O)}_9\text{H}$ (32)

The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture, and the reaction mixture was mixed with ethanol (200). The remaining unreacted Si-H groups were hydrolyzed by adding 5% aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide (7.1), followed by neutralization with concentrated hydrochloric acid (0.9). The ether groups of unreactive polyoxyalkylene was hydrolyzed by hydrogen chloride solution (147) and subsequently neutralized using aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The reaction mixture was distilled to remove solvent and filtered to obtain organopolysiloxane of formula (33).

A lipstick containing (in %) dextrin palmitate ethylhexanoate (9), glyceryl trisooctanoate (22), bentonite (0.7), siloxane compound of formula 33 (1.5), siloxane compound of formula 17 (42), 1,3-butylene glycol (5) and colored pigment, was prepared. The lipstick was creamy, and had excellent make-up durability. The lipstick was found to spread well. The lipstick was neither tacky or oily.

L174 ANSWER 101 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-025783 [03] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-007116
 TITLE: Antiperspirant and deodorant composition comprises
 volatile silicone, emollient,
 dimethicone/vinyldimethicone crosspolymer composition,
 antiperspirant active, polyethylene beads, antimicrobial
 agent, and fragrance.
 DERWENT CLASS: A17 A25 A26 A96 D21 E19
 INVENTOR(S): AFFLITTO, J; GUENIN, E P; HOGAN, J; JONAS, J; LEE, W;
 LINN, E; MATTAI, J; MUNSAYAC, R; TANG, X; GUENIN, P;
 AFFITTO, J; GUENIN, E
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (COLG) COLGATE PALMOLIVE CO
 COUNTRY COUNT: 96
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
WO 2001074306	A2	20011011	(200203)*	EN	21	A61K007-00<--	
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW							
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW							
AU 2001049676	A	20011015	(200209)			<--	
NO 2002004760	A	20021118	(200305)			A61K000-00	
BR 2001009791	A	20030121	(200309)			A61K007-00<--	
CZ 2002003294	A3	20030115	(200309)			A61K007-32<--	
EP 1267821	A2	20030102	(200310)	EN		A61K007-48<--	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR							
US 2003113283	A1	20030619	(200341)			A61K007-32<--	
HU 2003000294	A2	20030828	(200363)			A61K007-00<--	
ZA 2002007807	A	20031126	(200402)		31	A61K000-00	
MX 2002009554	A1	20030201	(200413)			A61K007-00<--	
NZ 521683	A	20040326	(200425)			A61K007-48<--	
EP 1267821	B1	20040915	(200460)	EN		A61K007-48<--	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU MC NL PT RO SE TR							
DE 60105565	E	20041021	(200469)			A61K007-48<--	
CZ 294537	B6	20050112	(200508)			A61K007-32<--	
ES 2228842	T3	20050416	(200528)			A61K007-48<--	
IN 2002000950	P1	20050121	(200534)	EN		A61K007-00<--	
AU 2001249676	B2	20050602	(200544)			A61K007-00<--	
DE 60105565	T2	20051006	(200566)			A61K007-48<--	
US 6986885	B2	20060117	(200606)			A61K008-00<--	
RU 2269335	C2	20060210	(200612)			A61K008-04<--	
MX 228600	B	20050621	(200627)			A61K007-48<--	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001074306	A2	WO 2001-US10330	20010329 <--
AU 2001049676	A	AU 2001-49676	20010329 <--
NO 2002004760	A	WO 2001-US10330	20010329 <--
		NO 2002-4760	20021003
BR 2001009791	A	BR 2001-9791	20010329 <--
		WO 2001-US10330	20010329 <--

CZ 2002003294	A3	WO 2001-US10330	20010329	<--
EP 1267821	A2	CZ 2002-3294	20010329	<--
US 2003113283	A1 Provisional CIP of	EP 2001-922927	20010329	<--
HU 2003000294	A2	WO 2001-US10330	20010329	<--
ZA 2002007807	A	US 2000-194373P	20000404	<--
MX 2002009554	A1	US 2000-712378	20001114	<--
NZ 521683	A	US 2002-267543	20021009	
EP 1267821	B1	WO 2001-US10330	20010329	<--
DE 60105565	E	HU 2003-294	20010329	<--
CZ 294537	B6	ZA 2002-7807	20020927	
ES 2228842	T3	WO 2001-US10330	20010329	<--
IN 2002000950	P1	MX 2002-9554	20020927	
AU 2001249676	B2	NZ 2001-521683	20010329	<--
DE 60105565	T2	WO 2001-US10330	20010329	<--
US 6986885	B2 Provisional CIP of	EP 2001-922927	20010329	<--
RU 2269335	C2	WO 2001-US10330	20010329	<--
MX 228600	B	DE 2001-00105565	20010329	<--
		EP 2001-922927	20010329	<--
		WO 2001-US10330	20010329	<--
		CZ 2002-3294	20010329	<--
		EP 2001-922927	20010329	<--
		WO 2001-US10330	20010329	<--
		IN 2002-DN950	20020925	
		AU 2001-249676	20010329	<--
		DE 2001-00105565	20010329	<--
		EP 2001-922927	20010329	<--
		WO 2001-US10330	20010329	<--
		US 2000-194373P	20000404	<--
		US 2000-712378	20001114	<--
		US 2002-267543	20021009	
		WO 2001-US10330	20010329	<--
		RU 2002-129291	20010329	<--
		WO 2001-US10330	20010329	<--
		MX 2002-9554	20020927	

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001049676	A Based on	WO 2001074306
BR 2001009791	A Based on	WO 2001074306
CZ 2002003294	A3 Based on	WO 2001074306
EP 1267821	A2 Based on	WO 2001074306
HU 2003000294	A2 Based on	WO 2001074306
MX 2002009554	A1 Based on	WO 2001074306
NZ 521683	A Based on	WO 2001074306
EP 1267821	B1 Based on	WO 2001074306
DE 60105565	E Based on	EP 1267821
	Based on	WO 2001074306
CZ 294537	B6 Previous Publ.	CZ 2002003294
	Based on	WO 2001074306
ES 2228842	T3 Based on	EP 1267821
AU 2001249676	B2 Previous Publ.	AU 2001249676
	Based on	WO 2001074306
DE 60105565	T2 Based on	EP 1267821
	Based on	WO 2001074306
RU 2269335	C2 Based on	WO 2001074306
MX 228600	B Based on	WO 2001074306

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-712378

20001114; US

2000-194373P

20000404;

US 2002-267543

20021009

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K000-00; A61K007-00; A61K007-32;

A61K007-48; A61K008-00;

A61K008-04

SECONDARY: A61K031-74; A61Q015-00

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 200174306 A UPAB: 20030919

NOVELTY - An antiperspirant and deodorant comprises (weight%):

(i) volatile silicone (40-75);

(ii) single emollient or mixture of emollients (0.1-20);

(iii) dimethicone/vinyldimethicone crosspolymer composition (0.5-6);

(iv) antiperspirant active (0.1-20);

(v) polyethylene beads (2-15);

(vi) antimicrobial agent (0-5); and

(vii) fragrance (0-5).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An antiperspirant and deodorant compositions comprise (weight%):

(i) volatile silicone (40-75);

(ii) single emollient or mixture of emollients (0.1-20);

(iii) dimethicone/vinyldimethicone crosspolymer composition (0.5-6)

made by reacting polymethylhydrogensiloxane with alpha , omega

-divinylpolydimethyl siloxane;

(iv) antiperspirant active based on an anhydrous, buffer-free basis (0.1-20);

(v) polyethylene beads (2-15) having particle size of 5-40 mu m and density of 0.91-0.98 g/cm³;

(vi) antimicrobial agent (0.5); and

(vii) fragrance (0-5).

USE - The composition is used for the reduction and elimination of wetness and odor under the arms. It is in the form of sticks, gels, soft solids, roll-ons, aerosols, and creams.

ADVANTAGE - The invented composition is stable, and has high efficacy and low residue.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A04-G02E3; A06-A00E3; A12-V04C; D08-B09B; E05-E;
E10-C04H; E10-C04L; E10-E04L4; E10-E04L5; E10-E04M2;
E10-E04M3; E10-G02F1; E10-G02G2; E10-G02H2;
E10-J02D3

TECH UPTX: 20020114

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Composition: The antiperspirant and deodorant composition comprises 45-60 wt.% volatile silicone, preferably cyclomethicone. It also comprises dimethicone/vinyldimethicone crosspolymer composition (1-6, preferably 2-5)wt.%. It comprises cyclomethicone (1-20) wt.%; emollient component (1-20) wt.% comprising 1-8% of 12-15C alkyl benzoate, 0.5-5% neopentyl glycol diheptanoate, 0.5-2% isopropyl myristate, 0.4-1.5% phenyltrimethicone; (4-10 wt.%) dimethicone/vinyldimethicone crosspolymer composition in cyclomethicone (40-60) wt.%; antiperspirant active (15-25, preferably 10-20) wt.%; and fragrance (0.5-1.5) wt.%.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The antiperspirant and deodorant composition comprises 2-18 wt.% emollient where the emollient comprises member(s) from:

(i) fats and oils which are glyceryl esters of fatty acids or

triglycerides of formula $(CH_2-COOR_1)C(CH_2-COOR_3)H-COOR_2$;
 (ii) hydrocarbons;
 (iii) esters of formula R_4CO-OR_5 ;
 (iv) optionally saturated fatty acids of formula R_6COOH ;
 (v) optionally saturated fatty alcohols of formula R_7COH ;
 (vi) lanolin and its derivatives;
 (vii) alkoxyated alcohols where the alcohol portion can be aliphatic alcohols having 2-18, particularly 4-18C, and the alkylene portion can be ethylene oxide, or propylene oxide having 2-53 alkylene oxide units;
 (viii) silicones and silanes which are members of polymers of silicon/oxygen of formula $(R_{10})_3SiO(Si(R_{11})_2O)_xSi(R_{12})_3$, $HO(R_{14})_2SiO(SiR_{15})_2O)_xSi(R_{16})_2OH$, or organo substituted silicon compounds of formula $R_{17}Si(R_{18})OSiR_{19}$; and
 (ix) mixtures and blends of two or more of (i)-(viii).
 R_1-R_7 = optionally saturated 7-30C;
 $R_{10}-R_{16}$ = Ph or 1-60C alkyl;
 $R_{17}-R_{19}$ = Ph or 1-60C alkyl optionally with terminal R containing OH.
 Preferred Component: The emollient is dimethicone, dimethiconol behenate, 30-45C alkyl methicone, stearoxytrimethylsilane, phenyl trimethicone or stearyl dimethicone.

ABEX UPTX: 20020114

EXAMPLE - Solvent components, e.g., volatile, emollients, e.g., non-volatile silicone, 12-15C alkyl benzoate, neopentyl glycol diheptanoate and isopropyl myristate were added to a large capacity mixer equipped with mechanical stirrer and blended for 5 minutes or until a homogeneous dispersion was formed. The antiperspirant active was added as a dry power with mixing followed by the polyethylene beads. The mixture was mixed for 20 minutes or until a homogeneous dispersion was formed. The sides of the mixing vessel were scraped with a spatula to free solid chunks of particulates. The elastomer was added and blending was continued for 20 minutes or until a homogeneous white creamy paste was formed. The resulting soft solid was passed through a homogenizer and placed back into the reaction vessel. Multiple passes through the homogenizer were used until the product was stable, where it exhibited a syneresis of less than 8, preferably less than 5% and no heating steps were required.

L174 ANSWER 102 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-502393 [55] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-151032

TITLE: Addition-crosslinked silicone rubber composition for production of coatings and composite parts contains vinyl-polysiloxane, organo-hydrogen-polysiloxane and a dichloro-bis-styrene-platinum complex as catalyst.

DERWENT CLASS: A26 E12 G02

INVENTOR(S): ROCKS, J

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ALLM) ABB RES LTD; (ROCK-I) ROCKS J

COUNTRY COUNT: 28

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
WO 2001040378	A1	20010607	(200155)*	GE	32	C08L083-04<--	
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR							
W: AU CA CN HU JP PL RU US							
AU 2001013771	A	20010612	(200159)			C08L083-04<--	
DE 19957276	A1	20011011	(200161)			C08L083-05<--	
EP 1238013	A1	20020911	(200267)	GE		C08L083-04	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR							
US 2002197491	A1	20021226	(200304)			B05D005-10	
JP 2003515650	W	20030507	(200331)		35	C08L083-07	

CN 1402759	A	20030312 (200339)	C08L083-04
EP 1238013	B1	20030924 (200363) GE	C08L083-04
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR			
DE 50003863	G	20031030 (200377)	C08L083-04
US 6777031	B2	20040817 (200454)	B05D003-02

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE	
WO 2001040378	A1	WO 2000-CH629	20001124	<--
AU 2001013771	A	AU 2001-13771	20001124	<--
DE 19957276	A1	DE 1999-1057276	19991129	<--
EP 1238013	A1	EP 2000-975731	20001124	<--
		WO 2000-CH629	20001124	<--
US 2002197491	A1 Cont of	WO 2000-CH629	20001124	<--
		US 2002-156082	20020529	
JP 2003515650	W	WO 2000-CH629	20001124	<--
		JP 2001-541122	20001124	<--
CN 1402759	A	CN 2000-816429	20001124	<--
EP 1238013	B1	EP 2000-975731	20001124	<--
		WO 2000-CH629	20001124	<--
DE 50003863	G	DE 2000-00003863	20001124	<--
		EP 2000-975731	20001124	<--
		WO 2000-CH629	20001124	<--
US 6777031	B2 Cont of	WO 2000-CH629	20001124	<--
		US 2002-156082	20020529	

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001013771	A Based on	WO 2001040378
EP 1238013	A1 Based on	WO 2001040378
JP 2003515650	W Based on	WO 2001040378
EP 1238013	B1 Based on	WO 2001040378
DE 50003863	G Based on	EP 1238013
	Based on	WO 2001040378

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: **DE 1999-19957276**
19991129

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: B05D003-02; B05D005-10; C08L083-04; C08L083-05;
C08L083-07

SECONDARY: B01J031-22; B05D003-10; B32B009-04; B32B025-20;
C03C017-30; C04B041-84; C07F015-00; C08J007-04;
C08K003-00; C08K005-00; C08L083-08; C09D183-04;
C09D183-05; C09D183-07

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 200140378 A UPAB: 20010927

NOVELTY - Cis-dichloro-bis-(styrene)-platinum(II) is used as the hydrosilylation catalyst in addition-crosslinked silicone rubber mixtures (liquid to paste) based on (a) alkenyl group-containing organopolysiloxanes and (b) organo-hydrogen-polysiloxanes.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Addition-crosslinked silicone rubber mixtures (SRM) in liquid to paste form, containing:

(a) a cyclic, linear or branched organopolysiloxane with on average at least two alkenyl groups/molecule and a viscosity of 0.01-30,000 Pa.s;

(b) a cyclic, linear or branched organo-hydrogen-polysiloxane, optionally containing dialkylsilyloxy groups, with on average at least two

SiH groups/molecule; and

(c) cis-dichloro-bis-(styrene)-platinum(II) as catalyst, optionally in a suitable organic solvent. In these mixtures, the mol ratio of SiH groups to Si-linked alkenyl groups is at least 1.5, preferably 1.5-4.5, especially 1.8-2.5.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(i) production of (SRM) by mixing component (a) with filler (optionally surface-modified and preferably hydrophobically treated) and then adding component (b), catalyst (c) and optionally more component (a) and other additives as required;

(ii) coating substrate surfaces and for the production of composite mouldings by pretreatment with a surface-active composition with an etching action, coating with (SRM) and/or introducing (SRM) into the space between two substrates, and then hardening at elevated temperature

;

(iii) coated substrates and composite molded parts produced with (SRM) as above.

USE - For the production of coatings and composite molded parts (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - Addition-cured silicone rubber mixtures with high reactivity and very good adhesion to various types of substrate, made without a large number of additives.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; GI; DCN

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A06-A00B; A07-A03; A08-C09; A08-D05; E05-N; G02-A05

TECH UPTX: 20010927

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Composition: The amount of catalyst (c) in (SRM) is 1-5000 (preferably 50-200) ppm based on the amount of Pt and the total wt. of (a) and (b).

Other possible components comprise (d) complexes of rhodium, nickel, palladium and platinum metals which act as hydrosilylation catalysts, (e) optionally surface-modified fillers, preferably in amounts of 5-200 wt% based on (a), (f) inhibitors to stabilize the mixture, (g) other auxiliary substances, especially silicone oils, preferably in amounts of up to 10 (preferably 0.05-10) wt% based on (a) and/or (h) pigment pastes, preferably containing 10-70 wt% pigment in silicone oil, in amounts of up to 10 wt% based on (a).

Preferred compositions are in the form of 2-component systems in which one component contains components (a), (c) and optionally (d), and optionally filler (e) and/or other components (g), and the other contains (a), (b) and optionally (e), (f), (g) and (h).

Preferred Components: Component (a) comprises compound(s) of formula (I);

R = 1-8C alkyl or phenyl, preferably 1-4C alkyl, especially methyl;

R1 = as for R, or a group of formula -A-CH=CH2;

A = -(C_{SH}2_s)p-, preferably -((CH₂)_s)p-;

s = 1-6, preferably 1;

p = 0 or 1;

m = 0-5000, preferably 20-5000, especially 50-1500 (average);

n = 0-100, preferably 2-100, especially 2-20 (average)

, with on average at least two -A-CH=CH2 groups per molecule and with the groups -(Si(R)(R)-O)- and -(Si(R1)(ACH=CH2)-O)- in any sequence.

Preferably, the two terminal silyloxy groups in (I)

are dimethylvinylsiloxy groups and (I) has a viscosity of

0.01-500 (preferably 1-100) Pa.s. Component (b) comprises compounds of formula (II);

R = as above;

R2 = R or H;

p = 0-5000, preferably 20-5000, especially 50-1500;

q = 0-60, preferably 2-60, especially 2-30

, with at least two SiH groups per molecule and with the groups $-(\text{Si}(\text{R})(\text{R})-\text{O})-$ and $-(\text{SiH}(\text{R}_2))-$ in any sequence. The two **terminal siloxy** groups in (II) are dimethyl-hydrogen-siloxy groups and (II) has a viscosity of 0.01-5 Pa.s. Alternatively, (b) is a cyclic siloxane consisting of $-(\text{Si}(\text{R})(\text{R})-\text{O})-$ and $-(\text{SiH}(\text{R}_2))-$ units or of $-(\text{SiH}(\text{R}_2))-$ units only, preferably with 4-8 such units, especially 4 units, i.e. a compound of formula $-(\text{SiH}(\text{R}_4))_4-$.

Preferred Methods: In method (ii), the substrate is pretreated by immersion in an aqueous solution of etchant with a pH of 5.5-6.8, preferably 6.0-6.6, at 50-60degrees C, preferably with ultrasonic assistance. The etching composition contains:

(i) surfactant(s); and
 (ii) water-soluble inorganic or organic acid(s) and/or acid salt(s).
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Fillers: Pyrogenic or precipitated silica with a BET surface of 50-400 m²/g and/or extender fillers, preferably powdered quartz and/or diatomaceous earth.
 Preferred Substrates: Metal, glass, ceramics and/or plastics, preferably metal, glass and/or ceramics, especially aluminum, Al alloys, chrome-nickel steel, brass, glass and/or ceramics.
 Preferred Etchants: Fluorides or sulfates, preferably fluorides, especially sodium, potassium and/or ammonium fluoride, optionally with inorganic acid(s) to give an acid concentrate with a pH of 5.0-6.5.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Surfactants: Compounds which are stable at slightly elevated **temperature** and slightly acid pH, preferably fatty acids, fatty alcohols or their derivatives, especially alkoxylated fatty acids or alcohols, preferably ethoxylated fatty alcohols.

Preferred Etchants: Optionally unsaturated, optionally hydroxyl-containing aliphatic acids, preferably polybasic acids, or aromatic acids, especially malic, citric, tartaric, succinic, oxalsuccinic, gluconic, benzoic, phthalic or related acids.

Preferred acids for use with ethoxylated fatty alcohols (a preferred combination) are benzoic, malic, citric and/or tartaric acid, especially benzoic plus citric acid, optionally with gluconic acid.

ABEX

UPTX: 20010927

EXAMPLE - Aluminum alloy (AlMgSi) test panels were pretreated for 3 minutes at 60degrees C and pH 6.3 in water containing 5 wt% Prelitin LP 156 (TM) (benzoic/citric/gluconic acid) and then dried for 10 minutes at 80degrees C. A silicone rubber coating mixture was obtained by mixing (for 5 minutes at 300 r.p.m.) 100 parts by weight (pts. wt.) Silopren LSR 2530 (TM) (2-component rubber mixture containing vinyl-polysiloxane and hydrogen-polysiloxane with a SiH/Si-vinyl ratio of 1.8), 3 pts. wt. HMS-301 (TM) (methyl-hydrogen-siloxane/dimethylsiloxane copolymer; 25-30 mol% Si(H)(CH₃)O) and 5 pts. wt. platinum catalyst (0.5 wt% solution of cis-dichloro-bis-(styrene)-platinum(II) in toluene). This mixture was degassed for 5 minutes at below 40 mbar, coated onto the treated substrate and hardened at 180degrees C for 1 hour. The joint obtained showed an adhesive strength (DIN 53289) of 4-5 N/mm (cohesive failure), compared with less than 0.5 N/mm (adhesive failure) for a mixture based on the main two-component rubber with a conventional catalyst.

DEFINITIONS - Preferred Definitions: In formula (I), p = 0, i.e. $-\text{A}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ = vinyl.

L174 ANSWER 103 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-061029 [08] WPIX
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2002-045174
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-017455
 TITLE: Fusing member for **heat-fixing heat**

-softenable toner material to substrate, comprises addition-cross-linked polyorganosiloxane elastomer layer having copper oxide particles dispersed at specified concentration.

DERWENT CLASS: A26 A89 G08 P73 S06
 INVENTOR(S): HEWITT, C E; VISSER, S A
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NEXP-N) NEXPRESS SOLUTIONS LLC
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
US 6309754	B1	20011030	(200208)*		15	B32B013-04<--	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 6309754	B1 Provisional	US 1995-4507P	19950929 <--
		US 1996-594614	19960202 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1995-4507P
 19950929; US
 1996-594614 19960202

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: B32B013-04

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 6309754 B UPAB: 20020204

NOVELTY - Fusing member such as a fuser roller, has a layer comprising an addition-cross-linked polyorganosiloxane elastomer. The layer has copper oxide particles dispersed at a concentration of 5-40 volume% of total volume of layer.

USE - As fuser rollers, pressure rollers, fuser platens and fuser belts, for heat-fixing heat-softenable toner material to a substrate, for electro-statography, electro-photographic system.

ADVANTAGE - The fuser members have a layer comprising a copper oxide-filled, addition-cured poly siloxane elastomer that exhibits good stability under conditions of elevated temperature and cyclic stress, such as good resistance to degradative weight loss, creep and changes in hardness. The members exhibit increased resistance to swell with PDMS oil compared to PDMS elastomers.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI EPI GMPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; GI

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A06-A00E4; A12-L05C1; G06-G08C

EPI: S06-A06; S06-A15

TECH UPTX: 20020204

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Material: The copper oxide particle concentration in the organosiloxane layer is preferably 30-40 volume% of total volume of the layer.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Compounds: The elastomer is an addition-cross-linking product of vinyl-substituted multi-functional siloxane polymer (VSMSP) and multi-functional organo-hydrosiloxane or multi-functional siloxy-silane. The VSMSP consists of repeating units having the general structures (1,2,3) and terminal units having the structure (4). Preferably, the VSMSP has the general structure (5).

R = 1-8C alkyl or aryl having a solitary 6-14C ring, including carbons of any ring substituent, preferably 3-17% of R groups are phenyl and remainder are 1-4C alkyl and more preferably R is methyl;

Zr = 1-8C alkyl, 2-8C olefin having a terminal vinyl moiety or aryl having a solitary 6-14C ring, including carbons of any ring substituent, preferably Zr is vinyl;
 L = -O-, or -(CH₂)e-;
 e = integer from 1-8;
 Z = 2-8C olefinic group having terminal vinyl moiety;
 n,m,j,k,p = integers such that weight average molecular weight (Mw) of siloxane polymer between vinyl groups is 7000-100000, j+k = less than 2% of total of n+m+j+k and 0 at most p at most (j+2k), preferably m = 0. Proviso, at least two Zr moieties are olefinic groups having 2-8C and a terminal vinyl moiety, and about 25% or less of R groups are aryl. If m = 0 or 1, Zr = 2-8C olefinic group. The multi-functional organo-hydrosiloxane (MOHS) has the structure (6). Preferably, the MOHS is selected from 1,3,5,7-tetra methyl cyclo tetrasiloxane and compounds of formula (7).
 T = a group of formula (8) or both T's together represent atoms completing an organo-hydrosiloxane ring;
 Rb = H or Ra;
 Ra = R;
 q = a number such that the molecular weight is from 900-3500 and q₁ + q₂ = q.
 Proviso, at least two Rb moieties are H. The multi-functional siloxy-silane (MSS) has the structure (9). VSMSP comprises 10-17 mol% diphenyl silyl and 90-83 mol% dimethyl silyl. Further, VSMSP has at least 2 moieties of the structure -(CH₂)d-CH=CH₂.
 r = 0 or 1;
 s = 3 or 4 and r+s = 4;
 d = integer from 0-3.

ABEX

UPTX: 20020204

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - The VSMSP is chosen from the group of polymers having the structural formula (10,11,12).

d = integer from 0-6;
 n, n₃, m = integers such that Mw of siloxane polymer between vinyl groups is 7000-100000, n₁ + n₂ = n₃ and n₁ / n₂ at least 3.

EXAMPLE - PDMS (10 Pa.s) with 40 volume% copper oxide: Samples slabs of copper oxide-filled, addition-cross-linked siloxane elastomer were prepared by mixing siloxane (PDMS PS445, vinyl dimethyl-terminated poly(dimethyl siloxane) having viscosity of 10 Pa.s at 25degreesC and Mw of 76000 relative to a polystyrene standard) (17.66 weight%), cross-linking agent PS123 (**trimethylsilyl terminated** -poly(40 mol% methyl hydro/60 mol% dimethyl **siloxane**) (0.88 wt.%) and filler copper oxide (81.46 wt.%, 40 volume%). 0.05 weight part of a catalyst was added with respect to 100 weight parts of the mixture. The mixture was injection molded, incubated at 205degreesC. Thermal conductivity, storage modulus including initial compressive force, hardness and final hardness (initial storage modulus and final storage modulus by Mechanical Energy Resolver (MER)) and swell of elastomer in poly dimethyl siloxane release oil, were measured. Thermal conductivity was 0.87 W/m-K, initial and final storage modulus were 2.378 MPa and 3.555 MPa, change in storage modulus was 1.18 MPa, change in length was 2.3 mm, weight loss was 0.51% and oil swell was 6.3%. It was found that copper oxide-filled material having 30-40 volume% copper oxide provided greater stability and showed significantly lower creep (change in length), weight loss and change in storage modulus. Oil swell was lower in materials that contained 16-24 mol% diphenyl siloxane units, when compared to a pure PDMS material filled with copper oxide. Thermal conductivity was comparable for all materials with aluminum oxide-filled materials containing identical poly-siloxane types and filler contents.

L174 ANSWER 104 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-411322 [44] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-124602
 TITLE: Gel used in cosmetic compositions comprises water soluble
 film forming sulfonated oligomeric terephthalic
 copolyester and suspension of elastomeric
 organopolysiloxane in aqueous phase.
 DERWENT CLASS: A18 A28 A96 B07 D21 E21 E35 E37
 INVENTOR(S): JAGER, L N
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (OREA) L'OREAL SA
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
FR 2798663	A1	20010323	(200144)*		24	C08J003-075<--	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
FR 2798663	A1	FR 1999-11660	19990917 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 1999-11660
 19990917

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
 MAIN: C08J003-075
 SECONDARY: A61K007-021; A61K007-06;
 A61K007-48
 INDEX: C08L031:08, C08L083:04

BASIC ABSTRACT:

FR 2798663 A UPAB: 20010809

NOVELTY - Gel comprises a water soluble film forming sulfonated polymer as a gelling agent and particles of an at least partially crosslinked solid elastomeric organopolysiloxane in suspension in an aqueous phase.

USE - Used in a non-therapeutic cosmetic make-up composition for the skin, mucous membranes or keratinic fibres, particularly as a body make-up product, foundation, eyeshadow, blusher, anti-wrinkle, lipstick, lip liner, mascara, eyeliner or stick for coloring or making up the hair.

ADVANTAGE - The gel is aqueous, can be used in a stick form and gives comfort, hydration and a persisting feeling of freshness.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
 FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
 MANUAL CODES: CPI: A05-E01D; A06-A00E3; A12-V04A; A12-V04C; B04-C03C;
 B04-C03D; B05-A02; B05-A03; B05-B02C; B05-C06;
 B14-R01; D08-B01; D08-B06; E22-A; E22-B; E24-A03;
 E25; E31-P02B; E31-P02D; E31-P04; E35-C; E35-K02;
 E35-L; E35-P; E35-U02

TECH UPTX: 20010809

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred components: The sulfonated polymer is a polyester, preferably an oligomeric terephthalic copolyester comprising repeat dicarboxylate units of formula (CO-A-CO-O-(CH₂-CH₂-O)_n-(I).

A = 1,4-phenylene, sulfo-1,3-phenylene, 1,3-phenylene, and
 n = 1-4.

At least 35 (especially 40-90) mol.% of the units comprise (I; A = 1,4-phenylene; n = 1).

At least 7 (especially 10-25) mol.% of the units comprise (I; A =

sulfo-1,3-phenylene).

The weight average molecular weight of the copolyester is less than 20000, especially 8000-10000.

The polyester is contained in an amount of 0.5-30 (especially 7-15) wt.% of the total gel weight. The gel is solid and has a breaking strength of 10-500 (especially 30-350) g.

The organopolysiloxane elastomer is prepared by addition reaction and crosslinking of at least one organopolysiloxane having two vinyl groups at alpha-omega of the silicon chain and an organosiloxane having at least one Si-H bond per molecule. Preferably, the organopolysiloxane is an alpha-omega-dimethylvinyl polydimethylsiloxane prepared by mixing the polysiloxane and siloxane, adding an aqueous phase containing an emulsifier, emulsifying (preferably in the presence of a nonionic surfactant), adding hot water and emulsion polymerizing in the presence of a platinum catalyst. The particle size is 0.1-500 (especially 3-200) μm . The organopolysiloxane is contained in an amount of 0.5-50 (especially 15-25) wt.% of the total gel weight.

The gel also comprises a cosmetically or physiologically acceptable medium, a film-forming polymer, a powder phase comprising a pigment and/or an iridescent substance and/or filler and an oily phase. The pigment comprises titanium, zirconium or cerium dioxide, zinc, iron or chromium oxide, nanotitanium, ferric blue, carbon black, calcium, barium, aluminum or zirconium salts, acid colorants such as halo-acids, azides or anthraquinones, pigments coated with silicon compounds and/or polyethylenes and/or fluoro compounds and is contained in an amount of 0-40 (preferably 0.1-30) wt.%.

The filler comprises talc, mica, silica, kaolin, nylon or poly-beta-alanine or polyethylene powder, Teflon (TM: polytetrafluoroethylene), lauroyl lysine, starch, boron nitride, bismuth oxychloride, powders of PTFE, polymethylmethacrylate, polyurethane, polystyrene or polyester, synthetic hollow microspheres, microsporges, microballs of silicone resin, oxides of zinc, titanium, zirconium or cerium, precipitated calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate and hydrocarbonate, hydroxyapatite, hollow silica microspheres, glass or ceramic microcapsules, metallic soaps derived from 8-22C carboxylic acids such as zinc, magnesium or lithium stearate, zinc laurate, magnesium myristate, $\text{SiO}_2/\text{TiO}_2$ or CeO_2 or ZnO/SiO_2 compounds or $\text{TiO}_2/\text{ZnO}/\text{talc}$ and/or polyethylene terephthalate/polymethylmethacrylate polymers in the form of small particles. The filler is contained in an amount of 0-60 (especially 0.1-40) wt.%. The oil comprises paraffin, Vaseline (TM), perhydrosqualene, oil of apricot, wheatgerm, sweet almond, calophyllum, sesame, macadamia, grapeseed, rapeseed, copra, peanut, palm, castor, avocado, olive or cereal germ, fatty acid esters or polyols, preferably liquid triglycerides, alcohols, acetyl glycerides, octanoates, decanoate or ricineolates of (poly)alcohols, triglycerides of fatty acids, glycerides, fluorated and perfluorated oils, synthetic oils such as fatty esters, silicone oils such as volatile silicone oils, polymethylsiloxanes, polymethylphenylsiloxanes, polysiloxanes modified by fatty acids, fatty alcohols, polyoxyalkylenes, fluorinated silicones or perfluorinated oils.

ABEX

UPTX: 20010809

EXAMPLE - An oligomeric terephthalic copolymer was produced with the following characteristics: relative percentage of diacid units: terephthalic units 82 mol.%, isophthalic 3 mol.%; sulfoisophthalic 15 mol.%; relative percentage of diol units - oxyethylene 56.8, di(oxyethylene) 30.7, tri(oxyethylene) 10 and tetra(oxyethylene) 2.5. A solid gel was prepared from (in wt.%), copolymer 8, BY29-119 (TM: organopolysiloxane in aqueous suspension with 63% dry matter) 47.62, Neocryl BT-24 (TM: acrylate polymer) 11.1, phenyl trimethicone 2.5, preservative 0.9, pigments 15.55, water 13.33. The copolymer was swelled in water at ambient temperature for 2 hours. The

organopolysiloxane in aqueous suspension, acrylate polymer, oil and pigments were then added. The preservative, pre-diluted in water, was added last. After mixing for 10 minutes the gel was poured into the form of a stick.

The strength of the gel was 165 g. The gel was non-transferring, extremely comfortable, soft to the touch and resistant to rubbing.

L174 ANSWER 105 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-603908 [69] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-179095
 TITLE: New silicone compound as surface treatment agent for powder used in general cosmetic materials.
 DERWENT CLASS: A26 A96 D21 E11
 INVENTOR(S): NAKANISHI, T; ONO, I; SHIMIZU, T
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHIE) SHINETSU CHEM CO LTD; (SHIE) SHINETSU CHEM IND CO LTD; (NAKA-I) NAKANISHI T; (ONOI-I) ONO I; (SHIM-I) SHIMIZU T
 COUNTRY COUNT: 29
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
EP 1122277	A2	20010808	(200169)*	EN	23	C08G077-38	<--
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR							
JP 2001213964	A	20010807	(200169)		20	C08G077-14	<--
US 2001018044	A1	20010830	(200169)			C07F007-04	<--
KR 2001078294	A	20010820	(200212)			C08G077-50	<--
US 6717003	B2	20040406	(200425)			C07F007-04	
EP 1122277	B1	20041110	(200473)	EN		C08G077-38	
R: DE FR GB							
DE 60106990	E	20041216	(200482)			C08G077-38	
DE 60106990	T2	20051124	(200581)			C08G077-38	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 1122277	A2	EP 2001-300998	20010205 <--
JP 2001213964	A	JP 2000-27790	20000204 <--
US 2001018044	A1	US 2001-773671	20010202 <--
KR 2001078294	A	KR 2001-5084	20010202 <--
US 6717003	B2	US 2001-773671	20010202 <--
EP 1122277	B1	EP 2001-300998	20010205 <--
DE 60106990	E	DE 2001-00106990	20010205 <--
		EP 2001-300998	20010205 <--
DE 60106990	T2	DE 2001-00106990	20010205 <--
		EP 2001-300998	20010205 <--

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 60106990	E Based on	EP 1122277
DE 60106990	T2 Based on	EP 1122277

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2000-27790
 20000204

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
 MAIN: C07F007-04; C08G077-14; C08G077-38; C08G077-50

SECONDARY: A61K007-00; A61K007-02;
 A61K007-025; A61K007-032;
 A61K007-06; A61K007-32;
 A61K007-42; A61K007-48; C01B033-42;
 C01G009-02; C01G023-04; C07F007-10; C08K003-22;
 C08K003-34; C08K009-06; C08L083-04; C08L083-07;
 C08L101-14

BASIC ABSTRACT:

EP 1122277 A UPAB: 20011126
 NOVELTY - A silicone compound having good compatibility with oils, e.g. ester oils and triglycerides or silicone oil, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A silicone compound of formula $R1aR2bR3cSiO(4-a-b-c)/2$ is new.

R1 = 1-30C (alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, fluorine-substituted alkyl, or organopolysiloxanylsilyl);

R2 = H, OH, 1-6C alkoxy, or a reactive substituent (where C, O, and/or silicon is bonded);

R3 = carboxylate residue of formula $R4CO_2-Q$;

R4 = 2-30C hydrocarbon;

Q = bivalent hydrocarbon which may contain heteroatom;

a = 1-2.5;

b, c = 0.001-1.5.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(a) preparing the silicone compound, in which an alicyclic epoxy-modified silicone is synthesized by addition reaction of main chain siloxane (organohydrogen polysiloxane) to vinyl alicyclic epoxide, and reacting an optionally saturated carboxylic acid with this.

(b) a make-up comprising 0.1-99.9 weight% silicone compound, and 0.1-99.9 weight% alcoholic hydroxyl-containing compound.

USE - The silicone compound is used as surface treatment agent for powder used in general cosmetic materials. The surface-treated powder can be blended with other ingredients to prepare a make-up, e.g. skin care product, hairdressing product, antiperspirant, make-up product, or ultraviolet defense product (claimed). The make-up may be applied as liquid, emulsion, cream, solid, paste, gel, powder, laminate, mousse, or spray (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The powder treated by the silicone compound is miscible in ordinary oil, fluorinated oil, and silicone oil. It has excellent water-repellent properties and good dispersibility in volatile oils, e.g. octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane and decamethylcyclopentasiloxane. The make-up containing the surface-treated powder exhibits excellent make-up retention and stability, and shows no change with respect to **temperature** or time.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A06-A00E3; A12-V04C; D08-B01; D08-B09A; D08-B09B;
 E05-E; E05-E01; E05-E02

TECH UPTX: 20011126

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The make-up may contain 90 pbw (parts by weight) oil, 99 pbw water, powder (other than surface-treated powder) and/or coloring agent, surfactant, cross-linked organopolysiloxane, and silicone resin.

ABEX UPTX: 20011126

EXAMPLE - Isopropyl alcohol solution of chloroplatinic acid (0.5%, 2 pbw) was added to a reaction vessel containing organohydrogensiloxane (708 pbw), isopropyl alcohol (1000 pbw), and vinyl hydrated rosin compound (455 pbw). The reaction was carried out for 6 hours under reflux of solvent while dripping vinyl triethoxysilane (76 pbw) to the vessel. The reaction mixture was **heated** under reduced pressure to distill off the

solvent. An organopolysiloxane of formula $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}((\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO})_{24}((\text{RasteriskCH}_3)\text{SiO})((\text{RasteriskasteriskCH}_3)\text{SiO})_3\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ was obtained as light brown transparent liquid having a viscosity of 14600 cSt at 25 degreesC, a specific gravity of 1.02 at 25 degreesC, and a refractive index of 1.453.
 Rasterisk = $-\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_3$

DEFINITIONS - Preferred Definitions: In the above formula,

R3 = carboxylate residue of formula (I);

R4 = resin acid residue of tricyclic diterpene carboxylic acid;

R1 = $-\text{CdH}_2\text{d}-((\text{R}_5)_2\text{SiO})_e-\text{SiR}_5$;

R5 = 1-30C alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, fluorine-substituted alkyl, or hydroxyl;

d = 1-5;

e = 0-500.

L174 ANSWER 106 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-097632 [08] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-028372
 TITLE: Method for preparing an antiperspirant powder.
 DERWENT CLASS: A96 D21 E32 E33
 INVENTOR(S): ANGELONE, P P; KARASSIK, N M; ORYSZCZAK, R; PROVANCAL, S;
 ANGELONE, P A; KARASSIK, N
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GILL) GILLETTE CO
 COUNTRY COUNT: 87
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
WO 9965457	A1	19991223	(200008)*	EN	13	A61K007-32	<--
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL							
OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW							
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB							
GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU							
LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR							
TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW							
AU 9946855	A	20000105	(200024)			A61K007-32	<--
US 6126927	A	20001003	(200050)			A61K007-32	<--
BR 9911378	A	20010313	(200118)			A61K007-32	<--
EP 1087748	A1	20010404	(200120)	EN		A61K007-32	<--
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE							
MX 2000011288	A1	20010501	(200227)			A61K007-32	<--
EP 1087748	B1	20020502	(200230)	EN		A61K007-32	<--
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE							
JP 2002518312	W	20020625	(200243)		15	A61K007-32	<--
AU 747480	B	20020516	(200244)			A61K007-32	<--
DE 69901393	E	20020606	(200245)			A61K007-32	<--
ES 2172995	T3	20021001	(200275)			A61K007-32	<--
CA 2332397	C	20030408	(200329)	EN		A61K007-32	<--
MX 220675	B	20040528	(200501)			A61K007-32	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE	
WO 9965457	A1	WO 1999-US13520	19990616	<--
AU 9946855	A	AU 1999-46855	19990616	<--
US 6126927	A	US 1998-100081	19980619	<--
BR 9911378	A	BR 1999-11378	19990616	<--
		WO 1999-US13520	19990616	<--
EP 1087748	A1	EP 1999-930288	19990616	<--

MX 2000011288	A1	WO 1999-US13520	19990616	<--
EP 1087748	B1	MX 2000-11288	20001116	<--
		EP 1999-930288	19990616	<--
		WO 1999-US13520	19990616	<--
JP 2002518312	W	WO 1999-US13520	19990616	<--
		JP 2000-554337	19990616	<--
AU 747480	B	AU 1999-46855	19990616	<--
DE 69901393	E	DE 1999-601393	19990616	<--
		EP 1999-930288	19990616	<--
		WO 1999-US13520	19990616	<--
ES 2172995	T3	EP 1999-930288	19990616	<--
CA 2332397	C	CA 1999-2332397	19990616	<--
		WO 1999-US13520	19990616	<--
MX 220675	B	WO 1999-US13520	19990616	<--
		MX 2000-11288	20001116	<--

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9946855	A Based on	WO 9965457
BR 9911378	A Based on	WO 9965457
EP 1087748	A1 Based on	WO 9965457
EP 1087748	B1 Based on	WO 9965457
JP 2002518312	W Based on	WO 9965457
AU 747480	B Previous Publ.	AU 9946855
	Based on	WO 9965457
DE 69901393	E Based on	EP 1087748
	Based on	WO 9965457
ES 2172995	T3 Based on	EP 1087748
CA 2332397	C Based on	WO 9965457
MX 220675	B Based on	WO 9965457

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: **US 1998-100081**
19980619

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: **A61K007-32**
 SECONDARY: **A61K007-00; A61K007-34;**
A61K007-38; A61K031-74

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 9965457 A UPAB: 20000215

NOVELTY - A silicone rubber powder solution is mixed with an antiperspirant salt in a liquid carrier to form a uniform liquid mixture. The liquid mixture is dried to form an antiperspirant powder.

USE - The method is used for making an antiperspirant powder.

ADVANTAGE - The method provides antiperspirant powders exhibiting little agglomeration and minimal static charge build-up. They also exhibit good antiperspirant efficacy and provide an aesthetic feeling when applied to skin.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A06-A00E3; A12-S09; A12-V04C; D08-B09B; E05-M;
 E34-C03; E35-L

TECH UPTX: 20000215

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Composition: The silicone rubber powder solution is an aqueous suspension. The rubber is an addition reaction curable silicone rubber composition comprising a diorganopolysiloxane (S1) which contains vinyl bonded to silicon, a diorganopolysiloxane (S2) which contains hydrogen bonded to silicon, and a

platinum catalyst.

Polysiloxane (S1) contains at least two intramolecular low molecular weight alkenyl groups and (S2) contains at least two silicon bonded hydrogen atoms. The silicone rubber powder solution may include a stabilizing surfactant, a non-crosslinking silicone oil, and an organic powder.

The solids content of the silicone rubber powder solution is 5-80 wt.% and the concentration of the antiperspirant salt solution is 2-80 wt.%. The JIS A hardness of the silicone rubber is 20-80. The antiperspirant powder is provided in the form of an aqueous solution.

Preferred Method: The drying (spray drying) conditions are adjusted produce an antiperspirant powder of moisture content 0.1-15 wt.%, and particle size 0.1-200 microns. A volatile silicone oil is added to the antiperspirant after drying.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Salt: The antiperspirant salt is an aluminum salt or aluminum-zirconium salt, preferably an aluminum hydroxy halide or a mixture or complex of an aluminum hydroxy halide with a zirconyl oxyhalide or zirconyl hydroxyhalide. The aluminum salt is of formula $Al_2(OH)_6-aX_a$:

X = Cl, Br, I or NO₃; and

a = 0.3-4, preferably 1-2

The ratio of Al to X is 1:1-2.1:1.

The aluminum-zirconium salt comprises a mixture or complex of an aluminum salt (described above) with a zirconium salt of formula $ZrO(OH)_2pbYb$:

Y = Cl, Br, I, NO₃ or SO₄;

b = 0.8-2; and

p = valence of Y.

ABEX UPTX: 20000215

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - The antiperspirant salt is a combination of aluminum chlorohydroxide and zirconyl hydroxy chloride.

EXAMPLE - An antiperspirant solution was prepared by heating a 10% aqueous solution of aluminum chlorohydrate for 16-17 hours at 80 degreesC, and then partially concentrating to 50%. 3 kg of this solution was mixed with 2.1 kg of zirconium hydroxy chloride glycinate at room temperature and mixed for 10 minutes. A suspension of silicone rubber powder was mixed with the antiperspirant salt solution at the following ratios: 1:1, 1:5, 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, and 1:50. Each mixture was spray dried at an air pressure of 50 psi, with inlet and outlet temperatures of 169-180 degreesC and 85-105 degreesC, respectively, at rates of 170-230 ml/min. Powders having good aesthetic and handling properties were obtained from each mixture.

L174 ANSWER 107 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-373062 [32] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-110223

TITLE: Terminating post cure occurring in the thickening of silicone fluids and organic solvents with silicone elastomers, useful as e.g. carriers for antiperspirants, and cross-linked silicone rubber particles.

DERWENT CLASS: A26 A60 A85 A96 A97 B07 C07 D21 G02 G03 G04 H07

INVENTOR(S): KADLEC, D A; SCHULZ, W J; ZHANG, S

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (DOWO) DOW CORNING CORP

COUNTRY COUNT: 27

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
EP 915123	A1	19990512	(199932)*	EN	8	C08J003-09	<--

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
 RO SE SI
 JP 11217505 A 19990810 (199942) 12 C08L083-05<--
 US 5977280 A 19991102 (199953) C08G077-08<--
 EP 915123 B1 20010509 (200128) EN C08J003-09<--
 R: DE FR GB IT
 DE 69800768 E 20010613 (200141) C08J003-09<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE	
EP 915123	A1	EP 1998-308835	19981028	<--
JP 11217505	A	JP 1998-314513	19981105	<--
US 5977280	A	US 1997-964547	19971105	<--
EP 915123	B1	EP 1998-308835	19981028	<--
DE 69800768	E	DE 1998-600768	19981028	<--
		EP 1998-308835	19981028	<--

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 69800768	E Based on	EP 915123

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: **US 1997-964547**
19971105

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C08G077-08; C08J003-09; C08L083-05
 SECONDARY: **A61K007-00; A61K007-48; C08G077-32;**
 C08G077-38; C08K005-01; E02D003-00

BASIC ABSTRACT:

EP 915123 A UPAB: 19990813

NOVELTY - Post cure occurring in the thickening of silicone fluids and organic solvents with silicone elastomers is terminated by deactivating the catalyst with an amino acid ester containing terminating post cure agent (IV).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Silicone elastomers are prepared by reacting a mixture of (a) a polysiloxane of formula (I) and optionally a polysiloxane of formula (II) or (III) with (b) an alkene, a platinum group metal catalyst and a solvent.

Preferably the elastomers are used to thicken solvents by adding, after reaction, additional solvent together with a post cure amino acid ester terminating agent (IV) and subjecting the mixture to shear force to form a paste.

R - R' = 1-6C alkyl;
 a, c = 0-250; and
 b = 1-250.

N.B. Although it is clear from the disclosure that the use of (IV) is essential, the main claim does not cover its inclusion.

USE - The paste can be used:

- (1) as a carrier in antiperspirants and deodorants;
- (2) to improve the properties of skin creams, skin care lotions, moisturizers, acne removers, wrinkle removers, facial cleansers, bath oils, perfumes, colognes, sachets, sunscreens, pre-shave lotions, aftershave lotions, liquid soaps, shaving soaps, and shaving lathers;
- (3) to enhance gloss and drying time and to provide conditioning effect in shampoos, hair conditioners, hair sprays, hair mousse, permanents, depilatories, and cuticle coats;
- (4) as leveling and spreading agents for pigments in cosmetics (e.g.

foundations, lipsticks, lip balms, eyeliners and mascaras), oil removers and make up removers;

(5) as delivery systems for oil and water soluble such as vitamins;

(6) as carriers for cross-linked silicone rubber particles to aid in their incorporation into sealants, paints, coatings, greases, adhesives, antifoams, and potting compounds and to modify the rheological, physical or energy absorbing properties of such phases;

(7) as carriers for pharmaceuticals, biocides, herbicides, pesticides, and other biologically active substances;

(8) to incorporate water and water-soluble substances (e.g. salicylic acid, glycerol, enzymes, and glycolic acid) into hydrophobic phases;

(9) as fillers or insulating material for electric cables;

(10) as a replacement for epoxy materials used in coil-on-plug designs; and

(11) as soil or water barriers for in-ground stabilization.

ADVANTAGE - The catalyst is readily deactivated and post-cure caused by residual crosslinking hydrosilylation is terminated. (IV) are derivatives of naturally occurring amino acids and so are less hazardous when used in personal or health care applications.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; GI; DCN

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A06-A00B; A08-D; A08-D03; A08-D05; B04-C03B;
B05-A03B; B10-B02D; B14-N17D; B14-R01; C04-C03D;
C05-A03B; C10-B02D; C14-N17D; C14-R01; D08-B;
G02-A03; G02-A05; G03-B01; G03-B02; G04-B02; H07-C

TECH UPTX: 19990813

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Solvent: The solvent is one or more organic compound and/or one or more compounds containing a silicon atom (claimed) e.g. low molecular weight linear and cyclic volatile methyl siloxanes (VMS), flavorings, and fragrances.

Preferred Terminating Agent: (IV) is a sulfur containing amino acid ester. Preferably at least 1 equivalent is used.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Suitable catalysts are described in US3923705 and US3419593.

Preferred Terminating Agent: (IV) is a sulfur containing amino acid ester. Preferably at least 1 equivalent is used.

Preferred Solvent: The solvent is one or more organic compound and/or one or more compounds containing a silicon atom (claimed) e.g. low molecular weight linear and cyclic volatile methyl siloxanes (VMS).

ABEX UPTX: 19990813

WIDER DISCLOSURE - (IV) can be used in any process involving silicone elastomers, which are typically swollen with low molecular weight polysiloxanes under a shear force, and are prepared by crosslinking between Si-H containing polysiloxanes and an alkene such as an alpha,omega-diene in the presence of a platinum group metal and a solvent.

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - (IV) is methionine methyl ester, methionine ethyl ester, cysteine methyl ester, cysteine ethyl ester or cystine dimethyl ester.

EXAMPLE - A mixture containing a Si-H containing polysiloxane having an average structure of formula $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_{93}(\text{MeHSiO})_6\text{SiMe}_3$ (50 g), decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5) (260 g), 1,5-hexadiene (1.78 g) and Karstedt's catalyst (platinum divinyl tetramethyl disiloxane complex containing 0.52% Pt (see US3715334 and US3814730)) (0.6 g) was stirred at 60C until gelation. The gel was heated at 65 - 70C for 1 hour then sheared and swollen with additional D5 to form a paste containing 10 wt.% of the elastomer.

This paste (117 g) was mixed with a solution of methionine methyl ester (0.5 wt.%, solvent not specified) (117 mg; methionine content in paste 5 ppm). After 2 hours, the product had a viscosity of 176000 cP (mPa-s) at 25C. After one day, the paste remained smooth and the viscosity was 190000 cP at 25 C.

A similar gel in which triphenylphosphine in ethyl acetate (0.5 wt.%) was used as terminating agent had a viscosity of 290000 cP at 25C after 2 hours and 330000 cP at 25C after one day.

L174 ANSWER 108 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-265916 [23] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-078552
 TITLE: Method for termination of post cure in silicone elastomers.
 DERWENT CLASS: A26 A35 A60 A85 A86 A97 B07 C07 D21 E19 G02 G03 G04 H07 Q42
 INVENTOR(S): ZHANG, S
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (DOWO) DOW CORNING CORP
 COUNTRY COUNT: 27
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
EP 915120	A2	19990512	(199923)*	EN	8	C08G077-38	<--
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI							
US 5929164	A	19990727	(199936)			C08L083-05	<--
JP 11222556	A	19990817	(199943)		14	C08L083-05	<--
EP 915120	B1	20020130	(200209)	EN		C08G077-38	
R: DE FR GB IT							
DE 69803647	E	20020314	(200226)			C08G077-38	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 915120	A2	EP 1998-308834	19981028 <--
US 5929164	A	US 1997-964546	19971105 <--
JP 11222556	A	JP 1998-314517	19981105 <--
EP 915120	B1	EP 1998-308834	19981028 <--
DE 69803647	E	DE 1998-603647	19981028 <--
		EP 1998-308834	19981028 <--

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 69803647	E Based on	EP 915120

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: **US 1997-964546**
19971105

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C08G077-38; C08L083-05
 SECONDARY: **A61K007-00**; **A61K007-48**; C08K005-01;
 C08K005-17; C08K005-372; C08K005-50; C08L083-14;
 E02D003-12; H01B003-46

BASIC ABSTRACT:

EP 915120 A UPAB: 20011203
 NOVELTY - A method of making a silicone elastomer.
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method of making a silicone elastomer

comprising combining and reacting:

(a) a triple bond Si-H containing polysiloxane of formula $R_3SiO(R'_2SiO)_a(R''HSiO)_bSiR_3$ and optionally a triple bond Si-H containing polysiloxane of formula $HR_2SiO(R'_2SiO)_cSiR_2H$ or a triple bond Si-H containing polysiloxane of formula $HR_2SiO(R'_2SiO)_a(R''HSiO)_bSiR_2H$; where R, R' and R'' = 1-6C alkyl groups; a = 0-250; b = 1-250; and c = 0-250.

(b) an alkene;

(c) a platinum group metal catalyst; and

(d) a solvent;

until the elastomer is formed by crosslinking and addition of triple bond Si-H across double bonds in the alkene.

ACTIVITY - None given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The paste can be made into a personal care product selected from antiperspirants, deodorants, skin creams, skin care lotions, moisturizers, acne removers, wrinkle removers, facial cleansers, bath oils, perfumes, colognes, sachets, sunscreens, pre-shave lotions, after-shave lotions, liquid soaps, shaving soaps, shaving lathers, hair shampoos, hair conditioners, hair sprays, mousses, permanents, depilatories, cuticle coaters, make-ups, color cosmetics, foundations, blushes, lipsticks, lip balms, eyeliners, mascaras, oil removers and cosmetic removers, especially for use on the hair, skin or underarm.

A method of modifying rheological, physical or energy absorbing properties, of silicone or organic phases selected from sealants, paints, coatings, greases, adhesives, antifoams and potting compounds by incorporating the paste.

A method of filling or insulating an electrical cable using the paste and a method for stabilizing in-ground soil or water barriers comprising incorporating into soil the paste obtained.

ADVANTAGE - The composition has clarity, shelf stability and is easy to prepare.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI GMPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A06-A00B; A08-D; A08-D05; A08-S02; A11-C02;
B04-C03C; B05-B01B; B10-J01; B11-C; C04-C03C;
C05-B01B; C10-J01; C14-T01; D08-B04; D08-B05;
D08-B09A; E05-E02A; E10-J01; G02-A01; G02-A05;
G03-B01; G04-B02; H07-A; N02-F; N05-B

TECH UPTX: 19990616

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Solvent: The solvent (d) is preferably selected from the group consisting of (i) organic compounds, (ii) compounds containing a silicon atom, (iii) mixtures of organic compounds, (iv) mixtures of compounds containing a silicon atom, and (v) mixtures of organic compounds containing a silicon atom.

Preferred method: The method further includes the steps of adding additional amounts of solvent to the silicone elastomer and adding an effective amount of post cure quenching agent (e); and subjecting the solvent, the post cure quenching agent and the elastomer to shear force until a paste is formed.

The quenching agent (e) is (i) a strong platinum complexing ligand selected from trialkylphosphines, triarylphosphines, amines, diamines, triamines and organic sulfides; (ii) a triple bond Si-H quencher selected from vinylsiloxanes and vinylsilanes e.g. vinyl-t-butyl dimethylsilane, vinyl diethyl methylsilane, vinyl ethyl dimethylsilane, vinyl triethylsilane, vinyl trimethylsilane, divinyl dimethylsilane, divinyl tetramethyldisilane, vinyl pentamethyldisiloxane, 1,3-divinyl tetramethyldi-siloxane, vinyl trisiloxane $(CH_3)_3SiOSi(CH=CH_2)CH_3OSi(CH_3)_3$, 1,5-divinyl hexamethyl trisiloxane and divinylsiloxane oligomer $(CH_2=CH)Me_2SiO(Me_2SiO)_8SiMe_2(CH=CH_2)$; or (iii) an unsaturated organic

compound e.g. acetylene, propyne, 1-butyne, 1-pentyne, 4,4-dimethyl-1-pentyne, 1-hexyne, 5-methyl-1-hexyne, 1-decyne, 1,3-butadiyne, 1,5-hexadiyne and hexene-5-yne-1.

ABEX

UPTX: 19990616

EXAMPLE - A gel was made using the following ingredients:

(i) 51 g of an triple bondSi-H siloxane having an average structure represented by formula $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_{93}(\text{MeHSiO})_6\text{SiMe}_3$;

(ii) 264.2 g of decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5);

(iii) 1.82 g of 1,5-hexadiene; and

(iv) 0.058 g of Karstedt's catalyst with a Pt content of 0.51%.

The above mixture was stirred in a capped container and **heated** at 55degreesC until gelation. This gel was then **heated** in a 65-70degreesC oven for 3 hours. The gel was next sheared and swollen with additional D5 to form a silicone paste containing 10.2 wt% of an elastomer. Vinyltrisiloxane $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiOSi}(\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2)(\text{CH}_3)\text{OSi}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ in an amount of 200 mg was added and mixed with 91 g of the above silicone paste to yield a resulting product which remained pasty for an indefinite length of time.

DEFINITIONS - Preferred Definitions: alkene is an alpha, omega-diene of formula $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_x\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$; and
 $x = 1-20$.

L174 ANSWER 109 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-171558 [17] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C1996-054143

TITLE: New polyethylene oxide derivs. - can be bonded to amino-glycan polysaccharide(s) polypeptide(s), or proteins, for thrombo-resistant coatings for medical devices.

DERWENT CLASS: A25 A26 A35 A96 B04 B07 D22

INVENTOR(S): DOLENCE, E K; HU, C; OSAKI, S; SANDERS, C G; TSANG, R

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SURF-N) SURFACE ENG TECHNOLOGIES DIV INNERDYNE; (BIOS-N) BIOSURFACE ENG TECHNOLOGIES INC

COUNTRY COUNT: 18

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
WO 9607670	A1	19960314	(199617)*	EN	38	C07K001-00<--	
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE							
W: JP							
EP 779894	A1	19970625	(199730)	EN		C07K001-00<--	
R: DE GB IT SE							
US 5650234	A	19970722	(199735)		13	C07K001-00<--	
JP 10505088	W	19980519	(199830)		34	A61K047-48<--	
EP 779894	B1	20030611	(200346)	EN		C07K001-00	
R: DE GB IT SE							
DE 69531057	E	20030717	(200355)			C07K001-00	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9607670	A1	WO 1995-US11255	19950908 <--
EP 779894	A1	EP 1995-931715	19950908 <--
		WO 1995-US11255	19950908 <--
US 5650234	A	US 1994-304656	19940909 <--
JP 10505088	W	WO 1995-US11255	19950908 <--
		JP 1996-509637	19950908 <--

EP 779894	B1	EP 1995-931715	19950908	<--
		WO 1995-US11255	19950908	<--
DE 69531057	E	DE 1995-631057	19950908	<--
		EP 1995-931715	19950908	<--
		WO 1995-US11255	19950908	<--

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 779894	A1 Based on	WO 9607670
JP 10505088	W Based on	WO 9607670
EP 779894	B1 Based on	WO 9607670
DE 69531057	E Based on	EP 779894
	Based on	WO 9607670

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: **US 1994-304656**
19940909

REFERENCE PATENTS: US 5122614; US 5349001

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K047-48; C07K001-00

SECONDARY: C07K014-00; C07K016-00; C07K017-08; C08G065-32

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 9607670 A UPAB: 19960428
Polyethylene oxide derivs. of formula R5-(OR4)a-(OR3)b-(OR2)c-OC(O)-OR1 (I), are new: R1= N-benzotriazolyl, N-2-pyrrolidinonyl or 2-oxypyrimidinyl; R2-R4= 2-3 C alkylene; R5 = H, CH3, carbonyloxy-N-benzotriazolyl, carbonyloxy-N-2-pyrrolidinonyl or carbonyl-2-oxypyrimidinyl; a= 1-1 000; and b and c = 0-1 000; where a+b+c = 3-1 000.
USE - (I) may be homo-bifunctional or hetero-bifunctional and are suitable for modifying bioactive cpds. as well as acting as tethers to link a bioactive cpd. to a membrane or polymeric surface. (I) is used in the mfr. of a thromboresistant coating (claimed), partic. for use in conjunction with biomedical devices.

Dwg.0/4

FILE SEGMENT: CPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; GI; DCN

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A10-E01; A12-V03; B04-C01; B04-C02; B04-C03C;
B04-N04; B06-D08; B07-D03; B07-D12; B14-F04; D09-C

ABEQ US 5650234 A UPAB: 19970828

Compound of formula (I) is new:

R5(OR4)a(OR3)b(OR2)cOCOOR1 (I)

R1 = N-benzotriazole, N-2-pyrrolidinone or 2-oxy-pyrimidine;

R2-R4 = 2-3C alkylene;

R5 = H, methyl, carbonyloxy-N-benzotriazole, carbonyloxy-N-2-pyrrolidinone or carbonyl-2-oxy-pyrimidine;

a = 1-1000, and

b, c = 0-1000, where a+b+c = 3-1000.

Dwg.0/4

L174 ANSWER 110 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-036004 [04] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C1996-011985

TITLE: Silicone resin compsn. used as moulding material with good storage stability - comprising di methyl vinyl silyl terminated polysiloxane, organo-hydrogen polysiloxane and hydro-silylating catalyst..

DERWENT CLASS: A26 A81 A82 G02 G03

INVENTOR(S): FUJIKI, H; KONDOU, T; SHUDO, S

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHIE) SHINETSU CHEM IND CO LTD; (SHIE) SHINETSU CHEM CO LTD
 COUNTRY COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
JP 07304956	A	19951121	(199604)*		10	C08L083-07<--	
US 5616632	A	19970401	(199719)		9	C08K009-10<--	
JP 3183041	B2	20010703	(200139)		10	C08L083-07<--	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 07304956	A	JP 1994-119580	19940509 <--
US 5616632	A CIP of	US 1995-436582	19950508 <--
		US 1995-560586	19951120 <--
JP 3183041	B2	JP 1994-119580	19940509 <--

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
JP 3183041	B2 Previous Publ.	JP 07304956

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: **JP 1994-119580**
19940509

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C08K009-10; C08L083-07
 SECONDARY: C08L083-04; C08L083-05

BASIC ABSTRACT:

JP 07304956 A UPAB: 19960129

Silicone resin compsn. (I) comprises (A) diorganopolysiloxane(s) of formula $R_1aR_2b(CH_3)cSiO(4-(a+b+c))/2$ (1) having 2 or more aliphatic unsatd. gps. and methyl gps. 95 mole% or more as gps. binding to silicon atom; (B) organohydrogen polysiloxane(s) of formula $R_3dHeSiO(4-(d+e))/2$ (2) having 3 or more Si-H bonds; and (C) hydrosilylating catalyst including silicone resin of formula $R_4fR_5g(CH_3)hSiO(4-(f+g+h))/2$ (3) having m.pt. 30-200deg.C.

In the formulae, R1 and R4 are each a 2-8C aliphatic unsatd. residue; R2 and R5 are each an opt. substd. hydrocarbon residue except R1, R4 and methyl; R3 is an opt. substd. monovalent hydrocarbon residue; a = 0.0001-0.05; a+b+c = 1.8-2.205; c/(a+b+c) = 0.95 or more; d = 1.8-2.2; e = 0.0002-1.0; d+e = 1.8-3.0; f = 0.0001-2.0; f+g+h = 1.8-2.205; and (f+g)/(f+g+h) = 0.10 or more.

USE - Used as moulding material, adhesive, coating material, liquid injection moulding material, etc.

ADVANTAGE - (I) has good storage stability, but is easily cured by heating in a short time.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A06-A00B; A07-A03; A08-D; A10-E22A; A11-B12; G03-B01

ABEQ US 5616632 A UPAB: 19970512

A silicone composition comprising, in admixture, (A) a diorganopolysiloxane of the general formula: $(R_1)a(R_2)b(CH_3)cSiO(4-a-b-c)/2$ (1)

wherein R1 is an aliphatic unsaturated group having 2 to 8 carbon atoms, R2 is a substituted-or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon group

excluding an aliphatic unsaturated group and methyl group, letters a, b, and c are numbers in the range: $c/(a+b+c)$ at least 0.95, $0.0001 < a < 0.05$, and $1.8 < a+b+c < 2.205$, the diorganopolysiloxane containing at least two aliphatic unsaturated groups in a molecule, at least 95 mol % of the organic groups bonded to silicon atoms exclusive of a silicon-oxygen bond being methyl, (B) an organohydrogenpolysiloxane of the general formula: $(R_3)_d(H)_eSiO(4-d-e)/2$ (2) wherein R_3 is an substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon group, letters d and e are numbers in the range: 0.002 at most e at most 1.0, 0.8 at most s d less than 2.2, and 0.8 less than d+e at most 3.0, having at least three hydrogen atoms each bonded to a silicon atom in a molecule, and (C) a hydrosilylation catalyst in the form of a platinum group compound stabilized by coordination with an organopolysiloxane of the general formula: $(R_4)_f(R_5)_g(CH_3)_hSiO(4-f-g-h)/2$ (3)

wherein R_4 is an aliphatic unsaturated group having 2 to 8 carbon atoms, R_5 is a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon group excluding an aliphatic unsaturated group and methyl group, letters f, g, and h are numbers in the range: $(f+g)/(f+g+h)$ at least 0.10, 0.0001 less than f at most 2.0, and 1.8 less than f+g+h less than 2.205, the organopolysiloxane containing at least two aliphatic unsaturated groups in a molecule, at least 10 mol % of the organic groups bonded to silicon atoms exclusive of a silicon-oxygen bond being a group other than methyl, the stabilized platinum group compound being included in a silicone resin comprising at least one kind of units selected from the group consisting of $R_6SiO_3/2$ and $SiO_4/2$ units, and optionally further comprising $R_6SiO_1/2$ and/or $R_6SiO_2/2$ units wherein R_6 is a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon group, at least 10 mol % of the organic groups bonded to silicon atoms exclusive of a silicon-oxygen bond being the same group as R_5 in formula (3), the silicone resin having a melting or softening point of 30 deg. to 200 deg. C.

Dwg.0/0

L174 ANSWER 111 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-128209 [17] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-058987

TITLE: Makeup cosmetic material, having cosmetic durability - contains modified powder obtd by coating with methyl hydrogen polysiloxane, and modified powder coated with fluorine-contg cpd.

DERWENT CLASS: A96 D21 E19

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KANE) KANEBO LTD

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
JP 07053326	A	19950228	(199517)*		6	A61K007-02<--	
JP 2719303	B2	19980225	(199813)		6	A61K007-02<--	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 07053326	A	JP 1993-222123	19930812 <--
JP 2719303	B2	JP 1993-222123	19930812 <--

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO

JP 2719303 B2 Previous Publ. JP 07053326

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1993-222123
19930812

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-02
SECONDARY: A61K007-00; C08K009-04; C09C003-12

BASIC ABSTRACT:

JP 07053326 A UPAB: 19950508

Makeup cosmetic material contains (A) modified powder prepared by coating 100 pts. weight of a powder with 12-60 pts. weight of methyl hydrogen polysiloxane and **heat**-treating the coated powder at 70-200 deg. C for 0.5-24 hr. and (B) modified powder coated with a fluorine-containing cpd.

Powders for (A) are e.g, lake pigments, nylon, silk, urethane, teflon, silicone and cellulose powders, yellow, red and black iron oxides, chromium oxide, cobalt oxide, carbon black, ultra-marine blue, Berlin blue, zinc oxide, titanium oxide, cerium oxide, talc, mica, sericite, kaolin, barium sulphate calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, aluminium silicate, magnesium silicate, N-acyl aspartic acid coated mica, metal soap treated pigments, zeolite, silica, alumina, wool and N-lauroyl-L-lysine.

The methyl hydrogen polysiloxanes are linear or cyclic and should have at least one Si-H in a unit; the ratio of the number of Si-H to the number of Si atoms is pref. 0.3-1, more pref. 0.5-1.

The fluorine containing cpd. for (B) is e.g, one or a mixture of perfluoroalkyl phosphoric ester salts, perfluoroalkyl silanes, perfluoropolyethers, perfluoroalcohols, fluorocarbons, teflons, perfluorocarboxylic acids and perfluorosulphates.

ADVANTAGE - High cosmetic durability and good texture.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; GI; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A06-A00E3; A12-V04C; D08-B; E05-E02; E05-G09D;
E10-A09A; E10-B02D7; E10-B02E; E10-C04F; E10-C04L;
E10-E04M2; E10-H04A3; E25; E31-P02B; E31-P02D;
E31-P04; E31-P05B; E34; E35

L174 ANSWER 112 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-313607 [39] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C1994-142757

TITLE: Fixed UV absorbent having high absorbing ability and **heat** stability - consists of UV absorbent bonded to part of solid coated with silicone polymer.

DERWENT CLASS: A26 A82 A96 D21 G02

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHIS) SHISEIDO CO LTD

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
JP 06239732	A	19940830	(199439)*		11	A61K007-48	--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 06239732	A	JP 1993-243610	19930903 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1992-357487

19921224

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-48
SECONDARY: A61K007-42; C08K009-06; C08L083-04;
C09D007-00
ADDITIONAL: C09K003-00

BASIC ABSTRACT:

JP 06239732 A UPAB: 19941122

A fixed UV absorbent consisting of a UV absorbent(s) bonded to part of a solid coated with a silicone polymer(s) having Si-H gps. is new. Pref. the solid is a powder. Also claimed is a preparation of the absorbent to react a UV absorbent having a vinyl and an allyl gp. with the Si-H gps. of the polymer-coated solid.

Also claimed are cosmetic materials, paints and containers containing the absorbent.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The adsorbent has high UV-absorbing ability, much improved safety, especially w.r.t. percutaneous absorption and phototoxicity, and high heat stability, and is used in e.g. cosmetic materials, paints, containers etc.

In an example, silicone monomers and oligomers for the coating include those of formula (R1HSiO)a(R2R3SiO)b(R4R5R6SiO^{1/2})c(R1,R2 and R3=H or opt. halo-substd. 1-10C hydrocarbon; R4, R5 and R6=H or opt. halo-substd. 1-10C hydrocarbon; a=1 or larger; c=0 or 2; for c=0, a+b=3 or larger; a+b+c=up to 10,000; the cpd. contains at least one -SiH gp.).

Dwg.0/3

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; GI
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A06-A00B; A08-A03; A12-B01C; D08-B; G02-A01A

L174 ANSWER 113 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-080130 [10] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C1994-036705

TITLE: Production of modified powder for cosmetics - comprises mixing a powder, methyl hydrogen poly siloxane and heat-treating.

DERWENT CLASS: A26 A96 D21 E11

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KANE) KANEBO LTD

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
JP 06032991	A	19940208	(199410)*		15	C09B067-08	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 06032991	A	JP 1992-207253	19920710 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1992-207253

19920710

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C09B067-08
SECONDARY: A61K007-02; C09C003-12

BASIC ABSTRACT:

JP 06032991 A UPAB: 19940421

Production of modified powder comprises mixing a powder, methylhydrogenpolysiloxane of formula (I) and a cyclic

methylhydrogenpolysiloxane of formula (II) and **heat**-treating the mixture for 0.5-5 hrs. at 80-200 deg.C.

The powder includes coloured pigments such as carbon black, extender pigments such as titanium oxide, macromolecules such as nylon, inorganic powder such as silica and lake pigments.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The modified powder has loose aggregation, less sec. aggregation, excellent water repellency and blocked catalytic activity and the cosmetics containing modified powders having excellent quality stability and moist feeling.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; GI; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A01-A03; A06-A00B; A11-A02; A12-S09; A12-V04;
D08-B10; E05-E01; E05-E02B; E05-E02D

L174 ANSWER 114 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-309096 [39] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C1993-137450

TITLE: Make-up cosmetic material causing little dulling when wetted - contains powder obtd. by mixing powder with methyl hydrogen polysiloxane and **heating**.

DERWENT CLASS: A96 D21

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KANE) KANEBO LTD

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
JP 05221828	A	19930831	(199339)*		8	A61K007-02<--	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 05221828	A	JP 1992-69707	19920218 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1992-69707
19920218

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-02

SECONDARY: A61K007-031; A61K007-032

BASIC ABSTRACT:

JP 05221828 A UPAB: 19931123

Material contains a modified powder preparation by mixing 100 pts. weight of a powder(s) with 12-30 pts. weight of methyl hydrogen polysiloxane and **heat**-treating the mixture at 120-200 deg. C for 1-8 hr.. The powder is e.g. yellow, red and/or black iron oxide, Cr oxide, talc, mica, kaolin, nylon powder, urethane powder, alumina, Blue Number 404, Red Number 2 and/or bentonite.

USE - The material causes little dullness when wetted and has good touch.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A06-A00E3; A12-V04C; D08-B01

L174 ANSWER 115 OF 115 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-299810 [38] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C1993-133483

TITLE: Powder used as colouring material for cosmetics, etc. -
 obtd. by heat-treating mixture of powder e.g.
 coloured pigments like titania and methyl hydrogen
 polysiloxane.
 DERWENT CLASS: A60 D21 E37 G01 G02 L02
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KANE) KANEBO LTD
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
JP 05214264	A	19930824	(199338)*		6	C09C003-12<--	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 05214264	A	JP 1992-56318	19920205 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1992-56318
 19920205

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C09C003-12
 SECONDARY: A61K007-02; B01J002-30; C09B067-08

BASIC ABSTRACT:

JP 05214264 A UPAB: 19931123

The powder is obtd. by heat treating a mixture of 100 pts.weight of a powder (A) and 12-30 pts.weight of methyl hydrogen polysiloxane (B) at 120-200 deg.C for 1-8 hrs.

(A) are e.g. coloured pigments like Fe oxides, C black, white pigments like TiO₂, ZnO, fillers like mica, talc, kaolin, pearl pigments like mica, titan, metal salts like CaCO₃, MgCO₃ Al(mg) silicate, BaSO₄, powders of polymer like polyamide, cellulose, PE and inorganic powders like silica and alumina. (B) is one or a mixture of more than two selected from three kinds of (B) of formulae (1), (2) and (3), pref. of formula (4). In formulae l is 5-50; m + n is 8-50; n is 4; p is 4-10; r+s is 7-25; and r:s is 1:2-1:4.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The powder is suitable as a colouring material for cosmetics and coating compsns.. It causes less colour change by wetting and exhibits excellent colour development property without darkening by contact with sebum or binder resin.

23

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
 FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
 MANUAL CODES: CPI: A06-A00E1; A06-A00E3; A11-A02A; A12-B01; A12-S09;
 A12-V04; D08-B10; E05-E02B; G02-A03; L02-G04

=> d que 189

L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?POWDER? OR ?PARTIC? OR ?GRANUL? OR
MICROPARTIC? OR MICROGRAN? OR MICROBEAD? OR MICROSPHER? O
R NANOBEAD? OR NANOSPHER? OR ((NANO OR MICRO) (W) (SPHER? O
R BEAD?))

L24 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SHISEIDO/PA,CS,SO

L27 SCR 2043

L28 STR

1
SiXG1
2
H
3

VAR G1=O/X/N

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 3

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

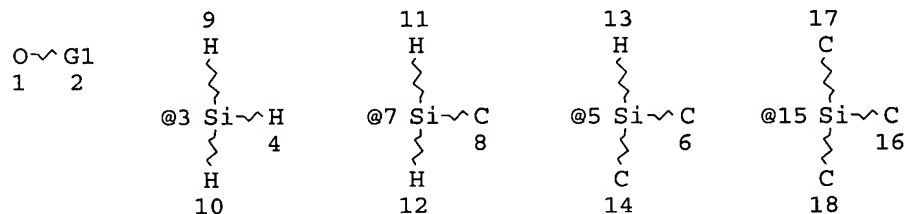
L30 5399 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L27 AND L28)

L31 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SILYL?(2A) (DERIV? OR TERMIN?)

L32 40 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 AND (?SILYL?/CNS(2A) (DERI
V?/CNS OR TERMIN?/CNS))

L34 587 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 AND NC=1

L35 STR



VAR G1=3/7/5/15

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

NSPEC IS RC AT 6

NSPEC IS RC AT 8

NSPEC IS RC AT 14

NSPEC IS RC AT 16

NSPEC IS RC AT 17

NSPEC IS RC AT 18

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 18

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L37 2279 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L30 SSS FUL L35

L38 294 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 AND L37

L41 87 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 AND (DERIV?/CNS OR


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TERMIN?/CNS OR BLOCKING/CNS)
L42      QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON KANEMARU, T?/AU
L43      QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON JOUICHI, K?/AU
L44      QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON OHNO, K?/AU
L46      QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON HEAT? OR TEMP OR TEMPERATURE
L50      QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SILOXANES+PFT,OLD,NT/CT
L51      QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYSILOXANES+OLD/CT
L52      370 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 OR L41 OR L32
L55      QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON TERMIN?
L56      2358 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 (L) L31
L57      2802 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 (L) L55
L58      1946 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52
L59      3666 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L56 OR L57 OR L58)
L82      2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L59 AND (L42 OR L43 OR L44)
L83      72 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L59 AND L24
L84      27 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L83 AND L16
L85      2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L84 AND L46
L86      2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L82 OR L85
L87      6666 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ((L50 OR L51)) (L) L16
L88      8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L87 AND ((L42 OR L43 OR L44))

L89      8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 OR L88

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=> d his l144

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, KOSMET, APOLLIT, CABA, LIFESCI, BIOTECHNO, BIOTECHDS, DRUGU, DRUGB, RAPRA, VETU, VETB, SCISEARCH, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 11:05:47 ON 13 JUL 2006)

L144 0 S L134 OR L143

=> d que l144

```

L6 (      1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-679298/APPS
L7      SEL PLU=ON L6 1- RN :      23 TERMS
L8 (      23)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L7
L9 (      7)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND PMS/CI
L10      1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 AND "(C H4 O SI)N C6 H18
        O SI2"/MF
L24      QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SHISEIDO/PA,CS,SO
L39      QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DERIV? OR TERMIN? OR BLOCKING
L42      QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON KANEMARU, T?/AU
L43      QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON JOUICHI, K?/AU
L44      QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON OHNO, K?/AU
L125     176 SEA (?SILOXAN? OR ?ORGANOSILOXAN? OR ?POLYSILOXAN? OR OLIGOSILO
        XAN? OR DISILOXAN? OR TRISILOXAN? OR TETRASILOXAN? OR PENTASILO
        XAN? OR HEXASILOXAN?)(10A)((?SILYL? OR TMS)(4A) L39)
L132     0 SEA L125 AND (L42 OR L43 OR L44)
L133     0 SEA L125 AND L24
L134     0 SEA L132 OR L133
L135     SEL PLU=ON L10 1- CHEM :      57 TERMS
L136     688 SEA L135
L143     0 SEA L136 AND ((L42 OR L43 OR L44) OR L24)
L144     0 SEA L134 OR L143

```

=> d que l173

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L24      QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SHISEIDO/PA,CS,SO
L42      QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON KANEMARU, T?/AU
L43      QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON JOUICHI, K?/AU
L44      QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON OHNO, K?/AU

```

L145 2548 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (F83(S)F81(S)F86)/PLE
 L146 539 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (?SILOX? OR ?ORGANOSILOX? OR
 ?POLYSILOX? OR OLIGOSILOX? OR DISILOX? OR TRISILOX? OR
 TETRASILOX? OR PENTASILOX? OR HEXASILOX?)/BIX (20A) ((?SILYL?
 OR TMS)/BIX (5A) (DERIV?/BIX OR TERMIN?/BIX OR BLOCKING/BIX))
 L153 95133 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (S9999(S)(S1514 OR S1456))/PLE
 L154 53187 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (R035 OR R036)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,
 M6
 L172 18 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON ((L145 OR L146)) AND ((L42 OR
 L43 OR L44) OR L24)
 L173 10 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L172 AND ((?POWDER?/BIX OR
 ?PARTIC?/BIX OR ?GRANUL?/BIX OR MICROPARTIC?/BIX OR MICROGRAN?/
 BIX OR MICROBEAD?/BIX OR MICROSPHER?/BIX OR NANOBEAD?/BIX OR
 NANOSPHER?/BIX OR ((NANO/BIX OR MICRO/BIX) (W) (SPHER?/BIX OR
 BEAD?/BIX))) OR L153 OR L154)

=> dup rem l89 l144 l173

L144 HAS NO ANSWERS

DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'KOSMET'.

ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:23:02 ON 13 JUL 2006

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

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FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:23:02 ON 13 JUL 2006

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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L89

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L144

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L173

L175 16 DUP REM L89 L144 L173 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

ANSWERS '1-8' FROM FILE HCAPLUS

ANSWERS '9-16' FROM FILE WPIX

=> file stnguide

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:23:06 ON 13 JUL 2006

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AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Jul 7, 2006 (20060707/UP).

=> d ibib ed ab 1-16

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L175 ANSWER 1 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:152449 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:183312
 TITLE: Sunscreens containing zinc oxide particles and
 polyoxyalkylene-polysiloxanes
 INVENTOR(S): Jouichi, Kyoko; Ogawa, Katsuki; Ohno,
 Kazuhisa; Nasu, Akio
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001013874	A1	20010301	WO 2000-JP5547	20000818
W: AU, CN, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 2001058934	A2	20010306	JP 1999-232832	19990819
JP 2002060329	A2	20020226	JP 2000-246895	20000816
EP 1123697	A1	20010816	EP 2000-953503	20000818
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AU 775971	B2	20040819	AU 2000-65961	20000818
TW 231217	B1	20050421	TW 2000-89116871	20000819
US 6749838	B1	20040615	US 2001-807750	20010418
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-232832	A 19990819
			JP 2000-246895	A 20000816
			WO 2000-JP5547	W 20000818

ED Entered STN: 02 Mar 2001

AB Disclosed is a cosmetic sunscreen preparation which has satisfactory dispersion of fine zinc oxide particles and is excellent in the UV screening effect indicated by SPF or PFA and also in finishing transparency and system stability. The cosmetic sunscreen preparation is characterized by being obtained by coating fine zinc oxide particles of 0.1 µm or smaller with silicic anhydride at a percentage of covering of 5 to 30 %, treating the surface of the coated particles with 3 to 12 % silicones, adding the resultant composite particles, and dispersing the mixture in an oil or water with a stirring mill having a dispersing medium or with a high-pressure dispersing mixer and/or incorporating a polyoxyalkylene-modified polysiloxane.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L175 ANSWER 2 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:524696 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:111719

TITLE: Silicone-treated powders for cosmetics

INVENTOR(S): Kanemaru, Tetsuya; Jouichi, Kyoko; Ohno, Kazuhisa

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Company Limited, Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 22 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1116753	A2	20010718	EP 2001-400029	20010108
EP 1116753	A3	20031008		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2001262004	A2	20010926	JP 2000-380891	20001214
US 2001016202	A1	20010823	US 2001-753569	20010104
US 2004047887	A1	20040311	US 2003-679298	20031007
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-10146	A 20000114

US 2001-753569

B1 20010104

ED Entered STN: 20 Jul 2001

AB A silicone-treated **powder** is composed of a **powder** coated on the surface with a silicone, wherein the amount of hydrogen generated by Si-H groups remaining on the surface of the silicone-treated **powder** is not more than 0.2 mL/g of the treated **powder** and a contact angle of water with the treated **powder** is at least 100°. Thus, 500 g sericite and Silicone KF 99 were dissolved in hexane and the solvent was evaporated to give a **powder**. The **powder** was heated in an elec. furnace at 400° to give the silicone-treated **powder**. The amount of residual hydrogen generated was 0.08 mL/g. The above **powder** was used in cosmetic formulations.

L175 ANSWER 3 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:604997 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:50649

TITLE: Modified powder and cosmetic composition using same

INVENTOR(S): Abe, Koji; Araki, Hidefumi; Nishihama, Shuji;

Kanemaru, Tetsuya

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006064821	A1	20060622	WO 2005-JP22900	20051213
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2004-360124 A 20041213

JP 2004-360125 A 20041213

ED Entered STN: 23 Jun 2006

AB Disclosed is a modified powder obtained by coating a base powder with a hydrophobizing agent and a cationic surfactant. In the modified powder, resp. coating amts. of the hydrophobizing agent and cationic surfactant are preferably 3-90 % by mass and 0.5-10 % by mass relative to the self weight of the base powder. In the modified powder, the weight ratio between

the

coating amount of the hydrophobizing agent and that of the cationic surfactant is preferably from 1:1 to 9:1. Also disclosed are a cosmetic composition containing such a modified powder, and a cosmetic composition

containing such a

modified powder wherein the base powder has an UV light scattering effect. In the cosmetic composition, the blending amount of the modified powder is preferably 0.5-100 % by mass. Further disclosed is a sunscreen cosmetic composition containing such a modified powder wherein the base powder has an UV

light scattering effect. In the sunscreen cosmetic composition, the base powder is preferably composed of one or more substances selected from the group consisting of titanium oxide, zinc oxide, iron oxide, cerium oxide, bismuth oxide, zirconium oxide, chromium oxide and tungstic acid. In the sunscreen cosmetic composition, the blending amount of the modified powder is preferably 1-40 % by mass. For example, zinc oxide was treated with octyltriethoxysilane and dioctadecyldimethylammonium salt in iso-Pr alc. to obtain a modified powder of the present invention. The obtained powder 1 part was mixed with other ingredients to 100 parts to give a sunscreen composition

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L175 ANSWER 4 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:42079 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:112030

TITLE: Powdery compositions containing fluorinated powders and oils

INVENTOR(S): Sato, Tomoko; Kanemaru, Tetsuya; Matsuzaki, Fumiaki; Yanaki, Toshio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Company, Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003003990	A1	20030116	WO 2002-JP6859	20020705
W: CN, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
JP 2003012450	A2	20030115	JP 2001-204363	20010705
JP 2003012451	A2	20030115	JP 2001-204364	20010705
JP 2003081733	A2	20030319	JP 2002-78689	20020320
EP 1402875	A1	20040331	EP 2002-741417	20020705
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
US 2003202993	A1	20031030	US 2003-363471	20030401
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-204362	A 20010705
			JP 2001-204363	A 20010705
			JP 2001-204364	A 20010705
			JP 2002-78689	A 20020320
			WO 2002-JP6859	W 20020705

ED Entered STN: 17 Jan 2003

AB Disclosed is a powdery composition, e.g., a powdery cosmetic preparation or powdery

paint, which contains (a) fluorinated particles (or particles which have undergone a treatment with a metal, followed by fluorination) and (b) an oily ingredient having a surface tension (average) of 2.0×10^{-2} N/m or higher and contains substantially no water, and which liquefies upon application with rubbing. This composition has the following excellent properties. When it is applied with rubbing, it liquefies to give a film which is free from oil oozing and gives an excellent use feeling free from tackiness. The composition applied can inhibit the skin from becoming dry. The composition

does

not adhere to the container although it is an oil-rich preparation For example, a cosmetic powder contained fluorinated boron nitride 5,

fluorinated sericite 30, hyaluronidase 0.05, urea 5, macademia nut oil 20, paraffin oils 34.4, β -carotene 0.05, ceramide 0.5, and glycerin 5 %.

REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L175 ANSWER 5 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:792228 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:284003
TITLE: Cosmetic powders and their manufacture with resins
INVENTOR(S): Hata, Hideo; Ogawa, Katsumoto; Ohno, Kazuhisa
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002302417	A2	20021018	JP 2001-102411	20010330

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-102411 20010330

ED Entered STN: 18 Oct 2002

AB Cosmetic powders are manufactured by slurring powders with oily phase components as binders by using a wet-dispersion apparatus, wherein the powders are hydrophobized by mixing with resins soluble in solvents used in dispersion of the powders. Sericite 10, mica 15, TiO₂ 10.5, fine TiO₂ 5, red iron oxide 0.8, yellow iron oxide 2, black iron oxide 0.1, spherical silicone resin powder 6, trimethylsiloxysilicate 10, liquid paraffin 4, vaseline 4, sorbitan sesquiosseate 0.8, paraben, antioxidant, perfume, and talc to 100 weight% were dispersed in EtOH and the resulting slurry was press-formed to give a cosmetic foundation showing good hydrophobicity and no caking when applied on the skin with a sponge containing water.

L175 ANSWER 6 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:736810 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:293701
TITLE: Water-in-oil cosmetic emulsions containing polysaccharide-polysiloxanes
INVENTOR(S): Hata, Hideo; Ohno, Kazuhisa; Kimura, Hiroyuki; Yagita, Yoshiaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001278729	A2	20011010	JP 2000-88724	20000328
JP 3742984	B2	20060208		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-88724 20000328

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:293701

ED Entered STN: 10 Oct 2001

AB The invention relates to a water-in-oil cosmetic emulsion providing cool feeling and stable make-up effect, wherein the emulsion contains a polysaccharide-polysiloxane, a polyether polysiloxane, a silicone oil, hydrophobic powders, ethanol, and water. A polysaccharide-polysiloxane

was prepared from pullulan and tris(trimethylsiloxy)silyl Pr isocyanate. A liquid cosmetic foundation containing the obtained pullulan-polysiloxane 3, dimethylpolysiloxane 5, polyoxyalkylene alkyldimethylpolysiloxane (Abil EM 90) 2.5, sorbitan sesquiosostearate 2, silicone-treated talc 5, silicone-treated TiO₂ 5, silica 5.5, silicone-treated nylon powder 4, silicone-treated pigments 2, 1,3-butylene glycol 3, ethanol 13, water 10, and decamethylcyclopentasiloxane q.s. to 100 % was formulated.

L175 ANSWER 7 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:645491 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:214875

TITLE: Abrasive grains and slurries for chemical mechanical polishing

INVENTOR(S): Sakurai, Naoaki; Nonaka, Mikio; Chang, Chun Lien; Hirabayashi, Hideaki; Kanamaru, Tetsuya; **Ohno, Kazuhisa**

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shibaura Mechatronics Corporation, Japan; Tama Chemical Co., Ltd.; Toshiba Corp.; Shiseido Co., Ltd.

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001240848	A2	20010904	JP 2000-55761	20000301
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-55761	20000301

ED Entered STN: 04 Sep 2001

AB Hard inorg. compound particles, e.g. alumina, entirely coated with polysiloxanes are claimed as abrasive grains. The coated abrasives may be manufactured by CVD of siloxanes on hard particles along with addition reaction of Si-H groups followed by hydrophilization by heat treatment or by hydrosilylation. Chemical mech. polishing slurries containing the above stated abrasives are also claimed. The slurries can be easily washed after polishing process. The abrasives show no property change on existence of other substances.

L175 ANSWER 8 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:619195 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:219195

TITLE: Silicone polymer-coated **powder** or **particulate** material

INVENTOR(S): Fukui, Hiroshi; Ohtsu, Yutaka; Nakata, Okitsugu; **Ohno, Kazuhisa**; Morohoshi, Hideo; Kawaguchi, Kunihiro; Nanba, Ryujiro; Kimura, Asa; Tomita, Kenichi; et al.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): **Shiseido** Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 82 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 224978	A2	19870610	EP 1986-304695	19860618

EP 224978 A3 19880907
 EP 224978 B1 19920122
 R: DE, FR, GB, IT, NL
 JP 61268763 A2 19861128 JP 1985-265715 19851126
 JP 01054379 B4 19891117
 JP 03163172 A2 19910715 JP 1990-258827 19900929
 JP 07056011 B4 19950614
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
 JP 1985-165974 A 19850729
 JP 1985-194654 A 19850903
 JP 1985-256166 A 19851115
 JP 1985-265715 A 19851126
 JP 1986-23518 A 19860205
 JP 1986-33595 A 19860218
 JP 1986-66635 A 19860325
 JP 1986-77301 A 19860403
 JP 1986-77302 A 19860403
 JP 1986-78740 A 19860405
 JP 1986-78741 A 19860405
 JP 1986-106175 A 19860509
 JP 1986-118901 A 19860523
 JP 1986-122821 A 19860528
 JP 1986-127047 A 19860531
 JP 1986-137838 A 19860613
 JP 1986-137839 A 19860613
 JP 1986-137840 A 19860613
 JP 1986-137841 A 19860613
 JP 1984-248957 A1 19841126
 JP 1986-178270 19860729

ED Entered STN: 12 Dec 1987

AB A **particulate** material having active sites capable of catalytically polymg a compound having Si-O-Si or Si-H bonds is contacted with a polymerizable Si-containing monomer in vapor form to give a silicone coating on the **particles**, giving **particles** which exhibit good dispersibility in oils or organic solvents and have inactive surfaces which do not denature or decompose perfumes, oils, resins, or other substances upon contact. Contacting ultramarine blue **powder** with tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane vapor for 96 h at room **temperature** and **heating** 24 h at 50° in a dryer gave silicone-coated **particles**.

L175 ANSWER 9 OF 16 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-299541 [31] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-113263

TITLE: Surface treatment agent for cosmetics such as eyeliner, consists of polymer containing carboxyl monomer as structural monomer.

DERWENT CLASS: A14 A96 D21

INVENTOR(S): KANEDA, I; NISHIHAMA, S; OSAWA, T; SOGABE, A; YUSA, S

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHIS) **SHISEIDO CO LTD**

COUNTRY COUNT: 112

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2006038668	A1	20060413	(200631)*	JA	77
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT					
KE LS LT LU LV MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ					
UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE					
DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS KE KG KM					

KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NG NI
 NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SM SY TJ TM TN TR TT
 TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
 JP 2006131886 A 20060525 (200635) 28
 JP 2006131887 A 20060525 (200635) 47

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2006038668	A1	WO 2005-JP18521	20051006
JP 2006131886	A	JP 2005-270007	20050916
JP 2006131887	A	JP 2005-270008	20050916

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2004-294619 20041007; JP
 2004-294618 20041007

ED 20060515

AB WO2006038668 A UPAB: 20060607

NOVELTY - A surface treatment agent consists of a polymer containing carboxyl monomer (1) as a structural monomer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A surface treatment agent consists of a polymer containing carboxyl monomer of formula (1) as a structural monomer.

R1=H or 1-3C alkyl group;

R2=4-22C alkylene group;

X1=-NH- or oxygen atom;and

M1=H or univalent (in)organic cation.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) surface treated fine **particles**, which comprises powder surface coated with the surface treating agent; and
- (2) cosmetics, which contains the surface treated fine **particles**.

USE - For surface treated fine **particles** such as silicone coated titanium oxide **microparticles** used for cosmetics (both claimed) such as foundation, white **powder**, lipstick, eye shadow, mascara, eyeliner, sun block, foundation cream and hair cream.

ADVANTAGE - The surface treating agent provides surface treated fine **powder** having excellent hydrophobic properties and wash-off properties.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The graph shows the nuclear magnetic resonance measurement result of surface treating agent.
 Dwg.3/5

L175 ANSWER 10 OF 16 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STM

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-288900 [30] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-094416

TITLE: Oil-in-water type skin external composition, contains oil-based **particle** consisting of fatty acid ester of vitamin A, liquid oil component, amphiphile containing glycerine fatty acid ester, and water-soluble polymer.

DERWENT CLASS: A14 A26 A96 D21 E15

INVENTOR(S): HARA, E; MATSUSHITA, H; OKAMOTO, T

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHIS) SHISEIDO CO LTD

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG

JP 2006104131 A 20060420 (200630)* 12

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 2006104131	A	JP 2004-293432	20041006

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2004-293432 20041006

ED 20060510

AB JP2006104131 A UPAB: 20060510

NOVELTY - Skin external composition contains oil-based **particle** having average **particle** diameter of 10-1000 μ m, dispersed in aqueous solvent. The oil-based **particle** comprises fatty acid ester of vitamin A, liquid oil component, amphiphile containing glycerine fatty acid ester having glyceryl monoalkyl ether and/or fatty acid with having 16C or more alkyl group having melting point of 45-75 deg. C, and water-soluble polymer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for manufacture of skin external composition, which involves adding liquid state oil-based **particle** into the aqueous solvent, and cooling to room temperature.

ACTIVITY - Dermatological. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - As skin lotion, milky lotion, cream and pack for preventing and treating aging of skin and keratosis.

ADVANTAGE - The oil-in-water type skin external composition effectively improves stability of vitamin A ester with respect to hydrolysis.

Dwg.0/0

L175 ANSWER 11 OF 16 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-297292 [31] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-113223

TITLE: Silicone coated activated carbon used as water purifying material in water purifier, is obtained by coating activated carbon surface with cyclic silicone compound, and washing it with lower alcohol.

DERWENT CLASS: A26 A97 D15 E36 J04

INVENTOR(S): OSAWA, N; SAKUMA, K; WADA, M

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHIS) SHISEIDO CO LTD

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 2006102704	A	20060420 (200631)*			9

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 2006102704	A	JP 2004-295573	20041008

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2004-295573 20041008

ED 20060515

AB JP2006102704 A UPAB: 20060607

NOVELTY - A silicone coated activated carbon is obtained by coating

activated carbon surface with cyclic silicone compound (I,II), and washing the silicone coated activated carbon with a lower alcohol. The coverage of cyclic silicone compound is 10-80 mass% with respect to activated carbon.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A silicone coated activated carbon is obtained by coating activated carbon surface with at least one cyclic silicone compound of formulae (I,II), and washing the silicone coated activated carbon with a lower alcohol. The coverage of cyclic silicone compound is 10-80 mass% with respect to activated carbon.

n = 3-6.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for water purifier equipped with the silicone-coated activated carbon as water purifying material.

USE - As water purifying material in water purifier (claimed) used for purifying tap water.

ADVANTAGE - The silicone coated activated carbon removes trihalomethane in water efficiently.

Dwg. 0/2

L175 ANSWER 12 OF 16 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-036243 [04] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-012795
 TITLE: New silicon compound used as initiator in polymerization of addition-polymerizable monomer to produce polymer, or useful as intermediate in organic synthesis.
 DERWENT CLASS: A14 A26 E11
 INVENTOR(S): FUKUDA, T; OHNO, K; OIKAWA, H; OOTAKE, N; TSUJII, Y; WATANABE, K; YAMAHIRO, M; YOSHIDA, K
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CHCC) CHISSO CORP; (FUKU-I) FUKUDA T; (OHNO-I) OHNO K; (OIKA-I) OIKAWA H; (OOTAK-I) OOTAKE N; (TSUJ-I) TSUJII Y; (WATA-I) WATANABE K; (YAMA-I) YAMAHIRO M; (YOSH-I) YOSHIDA K
 COUNTRY COUNT: 38
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2005250925	A1	20051110	(200604)*		66
JP 2005343892	A	20051215	(200604)		118
EP 1650214	A2	20060426	(200628)	EN	

R: AL AT BA BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI
 LT LU LV MC MK NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR YU

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2005250925	A1	US 2005-121120	20050504
JP 2005343892	A	JP 2005-131514	20050428
EP 1650214	A2	EP 2005-9947	20050506

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2004-138513 20040507

ED 20060116

AB US2005250925 A UPAB: 20060116

NOVELTY - A silicon compound (1) comprising two cyclotetrasiloxane rings linked together via oxygen atoms and bonded to siloxy groups having polymerizable substituents is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A silicon compound of formula (1) is new.

R1 = H, 1-45C alkyl in which optional hydrogen may be substituted with fluorine and in which optional -CH2- may be substituted with -O-, -CH=CH-, cycloalkylene or cycloalkenylene, optionally substituted aryl and

arylalkyl constituted from optionally substituted aryl group and alkylene group in which optional hydrogen may be substituted with fluorine and in which optional -CH₂- may be substituted with -O-, -CH=CH- or cycloalkylene;

R₂ and R₃ = 1-8C alkyl, phenyl, or cyclohexyl; and

A = group having polymerization initiating ability for a monomer.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a production process for the silicon compound; and

(2) polymers of formulae (P1: B = B1), (P1: B = B2), (P1: B = B3) and (P1: B = B4).

R₁₁ = 1-8C alkyl in which optional H may be substituted with F and in which optional -CH₂- may be substituted with -O-, -CH=CH-, cycloalkylene or cycloalkenylene, phenyl in which optional H may be substituted with halogen, methyl or methoxy, unsubstituted naphthyl and phenylalkyl constituted from a phenyl group in which optional H may be substituted with F, 1-4C alkyl, vinyl or methoxy and 1-8C alkylene and in which optional -CH₂- may be substituted with -O-, -CH=CH- or cycloalkylene;

B₁ = group of formula -Z₁-O-C(O)-C(R₄)(R₅)(P₁X₁)(2-1-P);

Z₁ = 2-20C alkylene or 3-8C alkenylene in which CH₂ groups may be replaced by O;

R₄ = H, 1-20C alkyl, 6-20C aryl or 7-20C aralkyl;

R₅ = 1-20C alkyl, 6-20C aryl or 7-20C aralkyl;

P₁-P₄ = chain of structural unit obtained by polymerizing addition-polymerizable monomer;

X₁, X₂, X₃ = halogen;

B₂ = group of formula (2-2-P), in which a bonding position of -SO₂- on the benzene ring is an ortho position, a meta position or para position to a bonding position of Z₃, and a bonding position of R₆ is an optional position excluding the respective bonding position of Z₃ and -SO₂-;

Z₃ = 2-10C alkylene in which CH₂ may be replaced with O or COO;

R₆, R₇ = 1-3C alkyl;

a = 0-2;

B₃ = group of formula (2-3-P);

Z₅ = 1-3C alkylene in which CH₂ may be replaced with O;

Z₇ = 2-10C alkylene in which CH₂ may be replaced with O, COO or OCO;

B₄ = group of formula (2-4-P);

R₈, R₉ = H, 1-12C alkyl, 5-10C cycloalkyl or 6-10C aryl; or together form a ring.

When the phenyl or the phenyl group in the phenylalkyl has several substituents, the substituents may be the same or different.

USE - Used as initiator in polymerization of addition-polymerizable monomer to produce a polymer (claimed), and useful as intermediate in organic synthesis.

ADVANTAGE - The silicon compound has a living radial polymerization initiating ability for addition-polymerizable monomers. Reaction of silicon compound with nucleophilic reagents makes it possible to synthesize various silsesquioxane derivatives corresponding to the nucleophilic reagents.

Dwg.0/0

L175 ANSWER 13 OF 16	WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998-551128 [47] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI:	C1998-164985
TITLE:	Water/oil type emulsion composition for cosmetics - comprises two polyether-modified silicone(s), polysiloxane, surface treated powder , lower alcohol and water.
DERWENT CLASS:	A26 A96 D21
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	(SHIS) SHISEIDO CO LTD
COUNTRY COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 10245317	A	19980914	(199847)*	10	
JP 3313043	B2	20020812	(200259)	11	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 10245317	A	JP 1997-67366	19970305
JP 3313043	B2	JP 1997-67366	19970305

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
JP 3313043	B2 Previous Publ.	JP 10245317

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1997-67366 19970305

ED 19981125

AB JP 10245317 A UPAB: 19981125

A water/oil type emulsion composition comprises 0.1-10.0 weight% polyether-modified silicone of formula (1), 0.01-10.0 weight% polyether-modified silicone of formula (2), 7.0-60.0 weight% polysiloxane of formula (3)-(5), 3.0-60.0 weight% **powder** whose surface is treated, 0.1-15.0 weight% lower alcohol and 0.1-70.0 weight% water. In (1), a = 1-5; b = 20-30; c = 20-30; n = 8-20; m = 300-500; and R, R' = H or 1-5C alkyl. In (2), a' = 1-5; b' = 1-6; c' = 0-5; n' = 1-5; m' = 20-100; R'', R''' = H or 1-5C alkyl. In (3)-(5), x = 4-100; z = 1 or more; y+z = 1-100; and p = 3-7.

ADVANTAGE - The composition is used in cosmetics and high stability and good feeling can be attained.
Dwg.0/0

L175 ANSWER 14 OF 16 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-554765 [51] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-177396

TITLE: Manufacture of silicone coated **powder** -
comprises contacting a mixed solution obtained by mixing a silicone compound and an aqueous solution with a **powder**.

DERWENT CLASS: A26 A96 D21 G02

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHIS) SHISEIDO CO LTD

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 09268271	A	19971014	(199751)*	8	
JP 3552843	B2	20040811	(200453)	12	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 09268271	A	JP 1996-104417	19960330
JP 3552843	B2	JP 1996-104417	19960330

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
JP 3552843	B2 Previous Publ.	JP 09268271

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1996-104417 19960330

ED 19971222

AB JP 09268271 A UPAB: 19971222

A mfg. method for silicone-coated **powder** comprises contacting a mixed solution obtd. by mixing a silicone cpd. and an aqueous solution with a **powder**.

Also claimed are modification-treated **powder** obtd. by addition-reacting a cpd. containing a pendant gp. with Si-H gp. in the silicone-coated **powder**.

USE - The silicone-coated **powders** are useful for coatings, inks, cosmetics and medical materials.

ADVANTAGE - The mfg. method gives silicone-coated **powders** with stable quality at a reduced cost simply and environmentally safely without use of organic solvents. The silicone-coated **powders** have excellent water repellency and excellent dispersibility into oils and fats and develop vivid colours, when mixed with oil waxes.

Dwg.0/0

L175 ANSWER 15 OF 16 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-236269 [24] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C1996-075313

TITLE: Production of processed **powder**, e.g. silica gel, talc or mica - in which base **po^{er}** is coated with silane cpd. and then cpd. which reacts with silicon-hydrogen gp. is added water as reaction solvent.

DERWENT CLASS: A26 A96 D21 E11 G01

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHIS) SHISEIDO CO LTD

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK
JP 08092484	A	19960409	(19)
JP 3478607	B2	20031215	(2)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE
JP 08092484	A	19940919
JP 3478607	B2	19940919

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PA1.	NO
JP 3478607	B2 Previous Publ.	JP 08092484	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1994-249988 19940919

ED 19960618

AB JP 08092484 A UPAB: 19960618

In the prodn of processed power in which base **powder** is coated with an Si-H gp.-containing silane cpd. and then a cpd. capable of reacting

with Si-H gp. is added to Si-H gp. segment of the silicone cpd., the addition reaction is performed substantially by use of water only as reaction solvent. The silicone cpd. is of formula $(R_1HSiO)_a(R_2R_3SiO)_b(R_4R_5R_6SiO_{1/2})_c(I)$, where $R_1-R_6 = H$ or 1-10C hydrocarbon gp. which can be substd. with at least one halogen atom, but all of them can not be H; a, b = 0 or integer of 1 or greater; c = 0 or 2; and $10000 \geq a + b + c \geq 3$. The cpd. contains at least one Si-H gp. segment. The silicone cpd. is methyl hydrogenpolysiloxane having a mol. weight of 6 000 or 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl cyclotetrasiloxane. The **powder** is one of or a combination of two or more of organic and inorganic pigments, metal oxide, metal hydroxide, mica, material with pearly lustre, metal, magnetic **powder**, silicate mineral and porous substance. The **powder** is silica gel, titanium dioxide, sericite, talc, mica, titanium or zinc white.

USE - The process is used to treat **powders** used as colourants for paints, inks, make up and medical materials, and **powders** used as magnetic materials, column filling materials for gas chromatography and catalysts.

ADVANTAGE - Processed **powder** is prepared safely under stabilised condition at a reduced production cost without any adverse effect upon environment.

Dwg.0/0

L175 ANSWER 16 OF 16 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-313607 [39] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1994-142757
 TITLE: Fixed UV absorbent having high absorbing ability and heat stability - consists of UV absorbent bonded to part of solid coated with silicone polymer.
 DERWENT CLASS: A26 A82 A96 D21 G02
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHIS) SHISEIDO CO LTD
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 06239732	A	19940830	(199439)*		11

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 06239732	A	JP 1993-243610	19930903

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1992-357487 19921224

ED 19941122

AB JP 06239732 A UPAB: 19941122

A fixed UV absorbent consisting of a UV absorbent(s) bonded to part of a solid coated with a silicone polymer(s) having Si-H gps. is new. Pref. the solid is a **powder**. Also claimed is a preparation of the absorbent to react a UV absorbent having a vinyl and an allyl gp. with the Si-H gps. of the polymer-coated solid.

Also claimed are cosmetic materials, paints and containers containing the absorbent.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The adsorbent has high UV-absorbing ability, much improved safety, especially w.r.t. percutaneous absorption and phototoxicity, and high heat stability, and is used in e.g. cosmetic materials, paints, containers etc.

In an example, silicone monomers and oligomers for the coating

include those of formula $(R_1HSiO)_a(R_2R_3SiO)_b(R_4R_5R_6SiO_{1/2})_c$ (R_1, R_2 and $R_3=H$ or opt. halo-substd. 1-10C hydrocarbon; R_4, R_5 and $R_6=H$ or opt. halo-substd. 1-10C hydrocarbon; $a=1$ or larger; $c=0$ or 2; for $c=0$, $a+b=3$ or larger; $a+b+c$ =up to 10,000; the cpd. contains at least one $-SiH$ gp.).
Dwg.0/3

=> file stnguide

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:23:32 ON 13 JUL 2006

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT

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AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Jul 7, 2006 (20060707/UP).

=>

=> d que 16

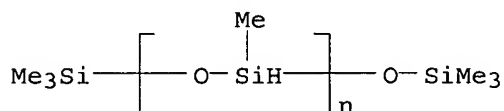
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 L3 TRANSFER PLU=ON L1 1- RN : 23 TERMS
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 L5 7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND PMS/CI
 L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 AND "(C H4 O SI)N C6 H18
 O SI2"/MF

=> d ide 16

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'REGISTRY' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 26403-67-8 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
 CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -
 [(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -
 (trimethylsiloxy)- (8CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN α -(Trimethylsilyl)- ω -(trimethylsiloxy)poly[oxy(methylsilylene)]
]
 CN 2,4,6,8,-Tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane homopolymer, sru,
 trimethylsilyl-terminated
 CN 36HC
 CN Baysilone MH 15
 CN Baysilone MH 4
 CN Bis(trimethylsilyl)-terminated poly(hydrogen methyl siloxane)
 CN DC 1107
 CN Dichloromethylsilane hydrolytic homopolymer, trimethylsilyl-terminated SRU
 CN Ditrimehtylsilyl-terminated methylsilanediol homopolymer
 CN Dow Corning 1107
 CN Drypon 600
 CN Fluid 1107
 CN G 456
 CN Glo-Pel S 50
 CN H 400
 CN H 400 (siloxane)
 CN H 68
 CN H-Siloxan
 CN HMS 991
 CN HMS 993
 CN KF 99
 CN KF 99B
 CN Methyl hydrogen siloxane, trimethylsilyl-terminated
 CN Methyl siloxane, trimethylsilyl-terminated
 CN Methylhydrogensilanediol homopolymer, SRU, trimethylsilyl-terminated
 CN Methylsilanediol homopolymer, sru, trimethylsiloxy-terminated
 CN Methylsilanediol homopolymer, sru, trimethylsilyl-terminated
 CN Methylsilanediol polymer sru, trimethylsilyl-terminated
 CN MH 15
 CN Parasilicone SY 30E
 CN Poly(methylsiloxane) trimethylsilyl-terminated
 CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], trimethylsilyl-terminated
 CN PS 118
 CN PS 120
 CN PS 120 (siloxane)

CN PS 122
 CN PS 122 (siloxane)
 CN Q 1040R
 CN Rhodorsil H 68
 CN Rhoximat H 68
 CN Rhoximat HD 879
 CN SH 1107
 CN Silcolease Crosslinker 12031
 CN Siltech G 456
 CN SLE 5700
 CN Syl-off 7048
 CN Trimethylsilyl-terminated hydrogen methyl siloxane
 CN Trimethylsilyl-terminated methyl hydrogen siloxane
 CN Trimethylsilyl-terminated methylsilanediol homopolymer, sru
 ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for
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 LC STN Files: BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, IFICDB,
 IFIPAT, IFIUDB, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

939 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 346 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 941 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> => d que stat l30

L27 SCR 2043
L28 STR

1
SiXG1
2
H
3

VAR G1=O/X/N

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 3

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L30 5399 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L27 AND L28)

100.0% PROCESSED 74297 ITERATIONS

5399 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

=> d que stat l37

L27 SCR 2043
L28 STR

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SiXG1
2
H
3

VAR G1=O/X/N

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

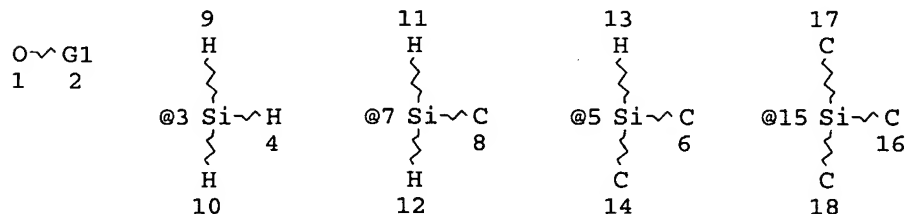
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NUMBER OF NODES IS 3

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L30 5399 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L27 AND L28)

L35 STR



VAR G1=3/7/5/15

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

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NSPEC IS RC AT 8

NSPEC IS RC AT 14

NSPEC IS RC AT 16

NSPEC IS RC AT 17

NSPEC IS RC AT 18

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 18

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L37 2279 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L30 SSS FUL L35

100.0% PROCESSED 4031 ITERATIONS

2279 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

=> d que 152

L27 SCR 2043

L28 STR

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1
SiXG1
  2
  }
  }
H
3

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VAR G1=O/X/N

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

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RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 3

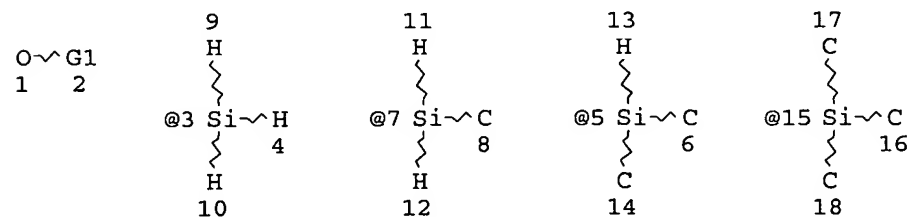
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V?/CNS OR TERMIN?/CNS))

L34 587 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 AND NC=1

L35 STR



VAR G1=3/7/5/15

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

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 NSPEC IS RC AT 14
 NSPEC IS RC AT 16
 NSPEC IS RC AT 17
 NSPEC IS RC AT 18
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
 RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 18

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

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 L38 294 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 AND L37
 L41 87 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 AND (DERIV?/CNS OR
 TERMIN?/CNS OR BLOCKING/CNS)
 L52 370 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 OR L41 OR L32

=> d que nos l122

L27 SCR 2043
 L28 STR
 L30 5399 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L27 AND L28)
 L32 40 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 AND (?SILYL?/CNS(2A) (DERI
 V?/CNS OR TERMIN?/CNS))
 L34 587 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 AND NC=1
 L35 STR
 L37 2279 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L30 SSS FUL L35
 L38 294 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 AND L37
 L41 87 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 AND (DERIV?/CNS OR
 TERMIN?/CNS OR BLOCKING/CNS)
 L52 370 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 OR L41 OR L32
 L122 ANALYZE PLU=ON L52 1- LC : 16 TERMS

=> d l122 1-16

L122 ANALYZE L52 1- LC : 16 TERMS

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4	27	27	7.30	USPAT2
5	9	9	2.43	TOXCENTER
6	4	4	1.08	CASREACT
7	3	3	0.81	CHEMLIST
8	3	3	0.81	IFICDB
9	3	3	0.81	IFIPAT
10	3	3	0.81	IFIUDB
11	1	1	0.27	BIOSIS
12	1	1	0.27	CHEMCATS
13	1	1	0.27	NDSL
14	1	1	0.27	PIRA
15	1	1	0.27	PROMT
16	1	1	0.27	TSCA

***** END OF L122 *****

=> d que 126

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L11 (      1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2003-679298/APPS
L12      SEL  PLU=ON  L11 1- RN :      23 TERMS
L13 (     23)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12
L14 (      7)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13 AND PMS/CI
L15 (      1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 AND "(C H4 O SI)N C6 H18
      O SI2"/MF
L16      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?POWDER? OR ?PARTIC? OR ?GRANUL? OR
      MICROPARTIC? OR MICROGRAN? OR MICROBEAD? OR MICROSPHER? O
      R NANOBEAD? OR NANOSPHER? OR ((NANO OR MICRO) (W) (SPHER? O
      R BEAD?))
L17      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?COSMET? OR BEAUTY OR (MAKE(W)UP) OR
      MAKEUP
L18 (     113)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 (L) (L16 OR L17)
L19      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AY<2002 OR PY<2002 OR PRY<2002 OR MY
      <2002 OR REVIEW/DT
L20 (      83)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 AND L19
L21 (     102)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 (L) L16
L22 (      77)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 AND L21
L23 (      18)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 AND (COSMET? OR PHARM?)/SC
      ,SX
L24      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SHISEIDO/PA,CS,SO
L25 (     10)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L23 NOT L24
L26      18 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L23 OR L25

```

=> d que 179

```

L16      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?POWDER? OR ?PARTIC? OR ?GRANUL? OR
      MICROPARTIC? OR MICROGRAN? OR MICROBEAD? OR MICROSPHER? O
      R NANOBEAD? OR NANOSPHER? OR ((NANO OR MICRO) (W) (SPHER? O
      R BEAD?))
L17      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?COSMET? OR BEAUTY OR (MAKE(W)UP) OR
      MAKEUP
L19      QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AY<2002 OR PY<2002 OR PRY<2002 OR MY
      <2002 OR REVIEW/DT
L27      SCR 2043
L28      STR

```

```

1
SiXG1
{
  2
}
H
3

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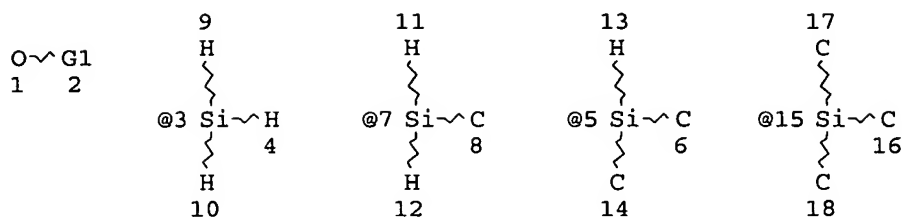
VAR G1=O/X/N
 NODE ATTRIBUTES:
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
 RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 3

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
 L30 5399 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L27 AND L28)
 L31 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SILYL?(2A) (DERIV? OR TERMIN?)
 L32 40 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 AND (?SILYL?/CNS(2A) (DERI
 V?/CNS OR TERMIN?/CNS))
 L34 587 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 AND NC=1

L35

STR



VAR G1=3/7/5/15

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

NSPEC IS RC AT 6

NSPEC IS RC AT 8

NSPEC IS RC AT 14

NSPEC IS RC AT 16

NSPEC IS RC AT 17

NSPEC IS RC AT 18

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 18

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L37 2279 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L30 SSS FUL L35
 L38 294 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 AND L37
 L41 87 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 AND (DERIV?/CNS OR
 TERMIN?/CNS OR BLOCKING/CNS)
 L46 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON HEAT? OR TEMP OR TEMPERATURE
 L47 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COSMETICS+PFT,OLD,NT/CT
 L48 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SUNSCREENS+PFT,OLD,NT/CT
 L52 370 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 OR L41 OR L32
 L55 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON TERMIN?
 L56 2358 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 (L) L31
 L57 2802 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 (L) L55
 L58 1946 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52
 L59 3666 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L56 OR L57 OR L58)
 L61 259 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L59 (L) L16
 L62 92 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L61 AND (L17 OR L47 OR L48 OR
 SKIN?)
 L63 93 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L61 AND (PHARM? OR COSMET?)/SC
 ,SX
 L64 96 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 OR L63
 L65 12 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L64 AND L46
 L67 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COAT?
 L68 446 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L59 (L) L67
 L69 68 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L61 AND L68
 L70 12 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 AND L46
 L72 20 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 AND (L17 OR L47 OR L48 OR
 SKIN? OR HAIR?)
 L73 20 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 AND (PHARM? OR COSMET?)/SC
 ,SX
 L75 96 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L64 OR L65
 L76 12 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L75 AND L46
 L77 144 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 OR L64 OR L75
 L78 115 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L77 AND L19
 L79 38 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L78 AND (L65 OR L70 OR L72 OR

L73 OR L76)

=> d que l110

L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?POWDER? OR ?PARTIC? OR ?GRANUL? OR
MICROPARTIC? OR MICROGRAN? OR MICROBEAD? OR MICROSPHER? O
R NANOBEAD? OR NANOSPHER? OR ((NANO OR MICRO) (W) (SPHER? O
R BEAD?))

L50 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SILOXANES+PFT,OLD,NT/CT
L51 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYSILOXANES+OLD/CT
L55 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON TERMIN?
L67 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COAT?
L90 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TREAT?

L97 6666 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L50 OR L51) (L) L16
L98 5913 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L50 OR L51) (L) L55
L99 22064 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L50 OR L51) (L) (L90 OR L67)
L106 2266 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L50 OR L51) (L) (?SILYL? OR
TMS)

L107 729 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L98 AND L106
L108 21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L107 AND L97
L109 97 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L107 AND L99
L110 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L108 AND L109

=> d his l120

(FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 10:36:27 ON 13 JUL 2006)

L120 12 S L119 AND L16/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP

=> d que nos l120

L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?POWDER? OR ?PARTIC? OR ?GRANUL? OR
MICROPARTIC? OR MICROGRAN? OR MICROBEAD? OR MICROSPHER? O
R NANOBEAD? OR NANOSPHER? OR ((NANO OR MICRO) (W) (SPHER? O
R BEAD?))

L19 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2002 OR PY<2002 OR PRY<2002 OR MY
<2002 OR REVIEW/DT
L27 SCR 2043
L28 STR

L30 5399 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L27 AND L28)
L32 40 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 AND (?SILYL?/CNS(2A) (DERI
V?/CNS OR TERMIN?/CNS))

L34 587 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 AND NC=1
L35 STR

L37 2279 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L30 SSS FUL L35
L38 294 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 AND L37
L41 87 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 AND (DERIV?/CNS OR
TERMIN?/CNS OR BLOCKING/CNS)

L52 370 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 OR L41 OR L32
L111 692 SEA L52
L112 528 SEA L111 AND L19

L113 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (A61K007 OR A61K008)/IPC
L114 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON C09C003-12/IPC
L115 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON C08K009-06/IPC

L116 39 SEA L112 AND L113
L117 27 SEA L112 AND (L114 OR L115)
L118 515 SEA L112 AND L16/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI
L119 61 SEA L118 AND (L116 OR L117)
L120 12 SEA L119 AND L16/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP

=> d his l124

(FILE 'TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:46:36 ON 13 JUL 2006)

L124 23 S L123 AND L19

=> d que nos l124

L19 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2002 OR PY<2002 OR PRY<2002 OR MY
<2002 OR REVIEW/DT
L27 SCR 2043
L28 STR
L30 5399 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L27 AND L28)
L32 40 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 AND (?SILYL?/CNS(2A)(DERI
V?/CNS OR TERMIN?/CNS))
L34 587 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 AND NC=1
L35 STR
L37 2279 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L30 SSS FUL L35
L38 294 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 AND L37
L41 87 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 AND (DERIV?/CNS OR
TERMIN?/CNS OR BLOCKING/CNS)
L52 370 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 OR L41 OR L32
L123 35 SEA L52
L124 23 SEA L123 AND L19

=> d his l142

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, KOSMET, APOLLIT,
CABA, LIFESCI, BIOTECHNO, BIOTECHDS, DRUGU, DRUGB, RAPRA, VETU, VETB,
SCISEARCH, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 11:05:47 ON 13 JUL 2006)

L142 20 S L131 OR L141

=> d que nos l142

L6 (1)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-679298/APPS
L7 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- RN : 23 TERMS
L8 (23)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L7
L9 (7)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND PMS/CI
L10 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 AND "(C H4 O SI)N C6 H18
O SI2"/MF
L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?POWDER? OR ?PARTIC? OR ?GRANUL? OR
MICROPARTIC? OR MICROGRAN? OR MICROBEAD? OR MICROSPHER? O
R NANOBEAD? OR NANOSPHER? OR ((NANO OR MICRO) (W) (SPHER? O
R BEAD?))
L19 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2002 OR PY<2002 OR PRY<2002 OR MY
<2002 OR REVIEW/DT
L39 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DERIV? OR TERMIN? OR BLOCKING
L67 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COAT?
L90 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TREAT?
L125 176 SEA (?SILOXAN? OR ?ORGANOSILOXAN? OR ?POLYSILOXAN? OR OLIGOSILO
XAN? OR DISILOXAN? OR TRISILOXAN? OR TETRASILOXAN? OR PENTASILO
XAN? OR HEXASILOXAN?) (10A) ((?SILYL? OR TMS) (4A) L39)
L126 3 SEA L125 (20A) (L90 OR L67)
L127 20 SEA L125 (20A) L16
L128 142 SEA L125 AND L19
L129 20 SEA L128 AND L127
L130 1 SEA L128 AND L126
L131 20 SEA (L129 OR L130)
L135 SEL PLU=ON L10 1- CHEM : 57 TERMS
L136 688 SEA L135
L137 537 SEA L136 AND L19

L138 7 SEA L136 (20A) L16
 L139 65 SEA L136 (20A) (L90 OR L67)
 L140 61 SEA L137 AND (L138 OR L139)
 L141 0 SEA L140 AND (?SILOXAN? OR ?ORGANOSILOXAN? OR ?POLYSILOXAN? OR
 OLIGOSILOXAN? OR DISILOXAN? OR TRISILOXAN? OR TETRASILOXAN? OR
 PENTASILOXAN? OR HEXASILOXAN?)
 L142 20 SEA L131 OR L141

=> d que 1170

L45 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2002 OR PY<2002 OR PRY<2002
 L113 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (A61K007 OR A61K008)/IPC
 L114 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON C09C003-12/IPC
 L115 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON C08K009-06/IPC
 L145 2548 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (F83(S)F81(S)F86)/PLE
 L146 539 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (?SILOX? OR ?ORGANOSILOX? OR
 ?POLYSILOX? OR OLIGOSILOX? OR DISILOX? OR TRISILOX? OR
 TETRASILOX? OR PENTASILOX? OR HEXASILOX?)/BIX (20A) ((?SILYL?
 OR TMS)/BIX (5A) (DERIV?/BIX OR TERMIN?/BIX OR BLOCKING/BIX))
 L148 174 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND ((L114 OR L115))
 L149 2365 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (L145 OR L146 OR L148) AND L45
 L150 1835 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L149 AND L145
 L151 423 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L149 AND L146
 L152 146 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L149 AND L148
 L153 95133 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (S9999(S) (S1514 OR S1456))/PLE
 L154 53187 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (R035 OR R036)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,
 M6
 L155 100478 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (Q25? OR P930 OR P941 OR P942 OR
 P943)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
 L156 336 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L150 AND (L153 OR L154 OR L114
 OR L115)
 L157 48 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L156 AND (L113 OR L155)
 L158 48 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L151 AND (L153 OR L154 OR L114
 OR L115)
 L159 83 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L152 AND (L153 OR L154)
 L160 55 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L159 AND L155
 L161 143 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L157 OR L158 OR L160
 L162 53 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L161 AND L145
 L163 48 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L161 AND L146
 L164 5 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L162 AND L163
 L165 53 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L162 OR L164
 L166 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (N513 OR N514 OR N515)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M
 4,M5,M6
 L167 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON K9461/PLE
 L168 3 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L165 AND (L166 OR L167)
 L169 23 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L165 AND (HEAT?/BIX OR TEMP/BIX
 OR TEMPERATURE/BIX)
 L170 24 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (L168 OR L169)

=> dup rem 179 126 1110 1120 1124 1142 1170

DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'KOSMET'.

ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE

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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L79

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L26

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L110

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L120

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L124

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L142

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L170

L174 115 DUP REM L79 L26 L110 L120 L124 L142 L170 (27 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

ANSWERS '1-52' FROM FILE HCAPLUS

ANSWERS '53-64' FROM FILE USPATFULL

ANSWERS '65-75' FROM FILE TOXCENTER

ANSWERS '76-81' FROM FILE CASREACT

ANSWERS '82-86' FROM FILE IFICDB

ANSWERS '87-90' FROM FILE BIOSIS

ANSWER '91' FROM FILE PASCAL

ANSWERS '92-93' FROM FILE RAPRA

ANSWER '94' FROM FILE SCISEARCH

ANSWERS '95-115' FROM FILE WPIX

=> file stnguide

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jul 7, 2006 (20060707/UP).

=> => d ibib ed ab hitind hitstr

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L174 ANSWER 1 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:369672 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:371601

TITLE: Storage-stable water-in-oil emulsions for
cosmetics

INVENTOR(S): Miura, Yoshimasa; Tsuji, Yumiko; Takada, Sadaki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001139423	A2	20010522	JP 1999-324681	19991115 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-324681	19991115 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:371601

ED Entered STN: 23 May 2001

AB The **cosmetic** emulsions contain 0.5-5.0 weight% polyether-silicones $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{SiMe}_2\text{O})_m(\text{SiMeR}_1\text{O})_n[\text{SiMe}[(\text{CH}_2)_a\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O})_c(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O})_b\text{R}_2]\text{O}]_o\text{SiMe}_3$ (I; a = 1-5; b = 30-90; c = 40-90; m = 10-300; n = 1-150; o = 1-50; R1 = C6-26 alkyl; R2 = H, C1-5 alkyl), 7.0-60.0 weight% oils containing ≥ 60 weight% polysiloxanes selected from $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{SiMe}_2\text{O})_x\text{SiMe}_3$, $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{SiMe}_2\text{O})_y(\text{SiMePhO})_z\text{SiMe}_3$, and cyclosilicones having units $(\text{SiMe}_2\text{O})_q$ (x = 4-100; z ≥ 1 ; y + z = 1-100; q = 3-7), 3.0-60.0 weight% water-repellent coated powders, and 15.0-80.0 weight% 2-50:50-98 EtOH-H2O mixts. The emulsions give a refreshing feeling and show good water repellency. A liquid foundation containing I (a = 3, b = 40-70, c = 50-70, m = 10-300, n = 1-150, o = 1-50, R1 = C16 alkyl; R2 = H) 3.0, decamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 15.0, di-Me polysiloxane 5.0, Me Ph polysiloxane 5.0, KF 99 (Me hydrogen polysiloxane)-treated pigments 15.0, perfumes, and a 20:80 EtOH-H2O mixture to 100 weight% showed good storage stability at 50° for 1 wk.

IC ICM A61K007-00

ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-02; A61K007-032; A61K007-035; A61K007-42;
B01J013-00

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)

ST **cosmetic** emulsion storage stability polyoxyalkylene silicone;
polysiloxane ethanol **cosmetic** emulsion storage stability

IT **Sunscreens**

(emulsions; storage-stable **cosmetic** emulsions containing polyoxyalkylene-silicones, polysiloxanes; water-repellent coated powders, and EtOH)

IT Perfluoro compounds

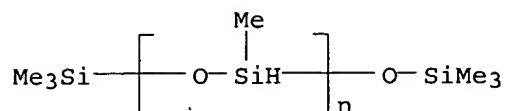
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(perfluoroalkyl phosphates, powders treated with; storage-stable **cosmetic** emulsions containing polyoxyalkylene-silicones, polysiloxanes, water-repellent coated powders, and EtOH)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

- (polyoxyalkylene-, graft; storage-stable **cosmetic** emulsions containing polyoxyalkylene-silicones, polysiloxanes, water-repellent coated powders, and EtOH)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-, graft; storage-stable **cosmetic** emulsions containing polyoxyalkylene-silicones, polysiloxanes, water-repellent coated powders, and EtOH)
- IT Cyclosiloxanes
Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(storage-stable **cosmetic** emulsions containing polyoxyalkylene-silicones, polysiloxanes, water-repellent coated powders, and EtOH)
- IT 1309-37-1, Red iron oxide, biological studies 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, biological studies 12174-53-7, Sericite 12227-89-3, Black iron oxide 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 51274-00-1, Yellow iron oxide
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(coated powder; storage-stable **cosmetic** emulsions containing polyoxyalkylene-silicones, polysiloxanes, water-repellent coated powders, and EtOH)
- IT 408-35-5, Sodium palmitate 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, perfluoroalkyl esters, biological studies 26403-67-8, KF 99 49718-23-2D, Methylhydrogensilanediol homopolymer, **trimethylsilyl-terminated** 83271-10-7, Dextrin palmitate
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**powders** treated with; storage-stable **cosmetic** emulsions containing polyoxyalkylene-silicones, polysiloxanes, water-repellent **coated powders**, and EtOH)
- IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 541-02-6, Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 556-67-2, Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 31230-04-3D, Methylphenylsilanediol homopolymer, trimethylsilyl-terminated 31900-57-9D, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer, trimethylsilyl-terminated 42557-10-8, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer, sru, trimethylsilyl-terminated 42557-11-9, Poly(methylphenylsiloxane) SRU, trimethylsilyl-terminated 156618-33-6, Dimethylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-propylene oxide graft copolymer 340154-58-7D, Dimethylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-hexadecylmethylsilanediol-propylene oxide graft copolymer, trimethylsilyl-terminated 340154-61-2D, trimethylsilyl-terminated
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(storage-stable **cosmetic** emulsions containing polyoxyalkylene-silicones, polysiloxanes, water-repellent coated powders, and EtOH)
- IT 26403-67-8, KF 99 49718-23-2D, Methylhydrogensilanediol homopolymer, **trimethylsilyl-terminated**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**powders** treated with; storage-stable **cosmetic** emulsions containing polyoxyalkylene-silicones, polysiloxanes, water-repellent **coated powders**, and EtOH)
- RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



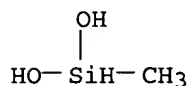
RN 49718-23-2 HCAPLUS

CN Silanediol, methyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3

CMF C H6 O2 Si



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YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L174 ANSWER 2 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:524696 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:111719

TITLE: Silicone-treated powders for cosmetics

INVENTOR(S): Kanemaru, Tetsuya; Jouichi, Kyoko; Ohno, Kazuhisa

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Company Limited, Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 22 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1116753	A2	20010718	EP 2001-400029	20010108 <--
EP 1116753	A3	20031008		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2001262004	A2	20010926	JP 2000-380891	20001214 <--
US 2001016202	A1	20010823	US 2001-753569	20010104 <--
US 2004047887	A1	20040311	US 2003-679298	20031007 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-10146	A 20000114 <--
			US 2001-753569	B1 20010104 <--

ED Entered STN: 20 Jul 2001

AB A silicone-treated powder is composed of a powder coated on the surface with a silicone, wherein the amount of hydrogen generated by Si-H groups remaining on the surface of the silicone-treated powder is not more than 0.2 mL/g of the treated powder and a contact angle of water with the treated powder is at least 100°. Thus, 500 g sericite and Silicone KF 99 were dissolved in hexane and the solvent was evaporated to give a

powder. The powder was heated in an elec. furnace at 400° to give the silicone-treated powder. The amount of residual hydrogen generated was 0.08 mL/g. The above powder was used in cosmetic formulations.

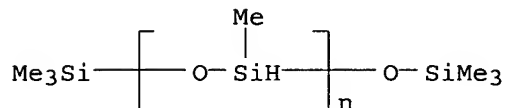
- IC ICM C09C003-12
- ICS A61K007-00
- CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
- Section cross-reference(s): 37
- ST silicone powder cosmetic
- IT Silsesquioxanes
- RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
- (Me; silicone-treated powders for cosmetics)
- IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
- RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
- (di-Me, Me hydrogen; silicone-treated powders for cosmetics)
- IT Cosmetics
- (emulsions; silicone-treated powders for cosmetics)
- IT Cosmetics
- (foundations, powders; silicone-treated powders for cosmetics)
-)
- IT Cosmetics
- (foundations; silicone-treated powders for cosmetics)
- IT Cosmetics
- (lipsticks; silicone-treated powders for cosmetics)
- IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
- RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
- (polyoxyalkylene-; silicone-treated powders for cosmetics)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
- RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
- (polysiloxane-; silicone-treated powders for cosmetics)
- IT Cosmetics
- (powders; silicone-treated powders for cosmetics)
- IT Contact angle
- Cosmetics
- Particle size distribution
- Sunscreens
- (silicone-treated powders for cosmetics)
- IT Mica-group minerals, biological studies
- Polysiloxanes, biological studies
- Silicone rubber, biological studies
- RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
- (silicone-treated powders for cosmetics)
- IT Mica-group minerals, biological studies
- RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
- (titanium; silicone-treated powders for cosmetics)
- IT 12018-01-8, Chromium oxide
- RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
- (silicone-treated powders for cosmetics)
- IT 541-02-6, Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 1306-38-3, Cerium oxide, biological studies 1309-37-1, Iron oxide, biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc white, biological studies 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 2370-88-9, Tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 7787-59-9, Bismuth

oxychloride 9004-73-3, Methylsilanediol homopolymer, sru 9016-00-6, Dimethylsiloxane 10043-11-5, Boron nitride (BN), biological studies 12174-53-7, Sericite 12227-89-3, Black Iron oxide 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 26403-67-8, KF 99 31900-57-9, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer 49718-23-2, Methylsilanediol homopolymer 51274-00-1, Yellow Iron oxide 155940-43-5 156118-35-3, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (silicone-treated **powders** for **cosmetics**)

IT 26403-67-8, KF 99
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (silicone-treated **powders** for **cosmetics**)

RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS

CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 3 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:787694 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:40318

TITLE: Silicone polymer-coated powders for **cosmetics**

INVENTOR(S): Nasu, Akio; Yoshida, Kunihiro; Suhara, Tsuneo; Minami, Takashi; Soyama, Miwa

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11343424	A2	19991214	JP 1998-150877	19980601 <--
JP 3765454	B2	20060412		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-150877 19980601 <--

ED Entered STN: 14 Dec 1999

AB The invention relates to a powder coated with a SiH-containing silicone polymer, suitable for use in a **makeup cosmetic** providing improved coloring and oxidation stability, wherein the powder is coated with the silicone polymer in an aqueous solution, and the unreacted SiH groups are reacted with pendant groups in a lower alc.. Red iron oxide was coated with silicone KF-99, and then treated with tetradecene in ethanol. The obtained product was combined with other ingredients to make a lipstick.

IC ICM C09C003-12

ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-02; A61K007-025; C09C001-24; C09C001-36

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)

ST silicone coated powder tetradecene addn **cosmetic**

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)

(Me hydrogen; silicone polymer-coated powders for **cosmetics**)IT **Cosmetics**(lipsticks; silicone polymer-coated powders for **cosmetics**)

IT Alcohols, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(lower; SiH-containing silicone polymer-coated powders for **cosmetics** in which unreacted SiH groups are reacted with pendant groups in lower alc.)IT **Cosmetics**(silicone polymer-coated powders for **cosmetics**)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(silicone polymer-coated powders for **cosmetics**)IT **26403-67-8DP**, reaction product with tetradecene 26952-13-6DP, Tetradecene, reaction product with KF 99

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(SiH-containing silicone polymer-coated powders for **cosmetics** in which unreacted SiH groups are reacted with pendant groups in lower alc.)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(SiH-containing silicone polymer-coated powders for **cosmetics** in which unreacted SiH groups are reacted with pendant groups in lower alc.)IT 1309-37-1, Red Iron oxide, biological studies 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies **26403-67-8**, KF-99

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(silicone polymer-coated powders for **cosmetics**)

IT 1332-37-2P, Iron oxide, biological studies

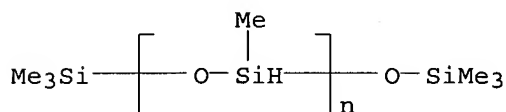
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(silicone polymer-coated powders for **cosmetics**)IT **26403-67-8DP**, reaction product with tetradecene

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(SiH-containing silicone polymer-coated powders for **cosmetics** in which unreacted SiH groups are reacted with pendant groups in lower alc.)

RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS

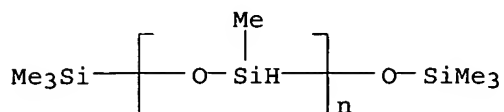
CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)IT **26403-67-8**, KF-99

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(silicone polymer-coated powders for **cosmetics**)

RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS

CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -
 [(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 4 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:596838 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:233399
 TITLE: Surface-treated **cosmetic** powders
 INVENTOR(S): Nishimura, Hiromu; Nakamura, Tadao
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pola Chemical Industries, Inc., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11255615	A2	19990921	JP 1998-78430	19980311 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-78430	19980311 <--

ED Entered STN: 22 Sep 1999

AB The **cosmetic** powders are methylsiloxane network polymers surface-treated with hydrogenmethylpolysiloxane-containing compns. The difference in colors of **cosmetic** foundations manufactured in small and large scales was minimized by using hydrogenmethylpolysiloxane (KF 99)-coated methylsiloxane network polymer (Tospearl 120A) powder.

IC ICM A61K007-02

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)

ST methylhydrogenpolysiloxane coated methylsiloxane powder **cosmetic** foundation; **makeup** powder silicone

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (Me, Tospearl 120A; hydrogenmethylpolysiloxane-coated methylsilicone network polymer powders for **makeups**)

IT **Cosmetics**
 (foundations; hydrogenmethylpolysiloxane-coated methylsilicone network polymer powders for **makeups**)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (hydrogenmethylpolysiloxane-coated methylsilicone network polymer powders for **makeups**)

IT **Cosmetics**
 (**makeups**; hydrogenmethylpolysiloxane-coated methylsilicone network polymer powders for **makeups**)

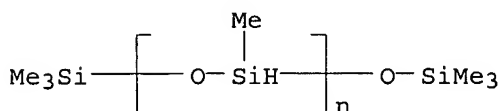
IT **Cosmetics**
 (powders; hydrogenmethylpolysiloxane-coated methylsilicone network polymer powders for **makeups**)

IT 26403-67-8, KF 99 49718-23-2D, Methylhydrogensilanediol homopolymer, **trimethylsilyl-terminated**
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)

(hydrogenmethylpolysiloxane-coated methylsilicone network
polymer powders for makeups)IT 26403-67-8, KF 99 49718-23-2D, Methylhydrogensilanediol
homopolymer, trimethylsilyl-terminatedRL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)(hydrogenmethylpolysiloxane-coated methylsilicone network
polymer powders for makeups)

RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS

CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -
[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

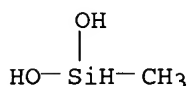
RN 49718-23-2 HCAPLUS

CN Silanediol, methyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3

CMF C H6 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 5 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:147717 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:227526

TITLE: Cosmetic powders coated with hydrogen
siloxanes and unsaturated compounds

INVENTOR(S): Irihama, Shuji; Suhara, Tsuneo; Fukui, Hiroshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

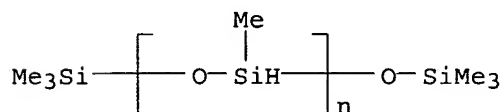
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11060439	A2	19990302	JP 1997-227586	19970809 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-227586	19970809 <--

ED Entered STN: 08 Mar 1999

AB Cosmetic powders are surface-treated with hydrogen siloxanes (which contain Si-H groups), followed by unsatd. compds. to react with unreacted Me H siloxanes. The surface-treated powders are well applied on the skin and prevent the secondary adhesion, e.g. color transfers. Titania dispersed in ion-exchanged water was treated with silicone KF-99. After removal of the water, the product was stirred in

water and blended with tetradecene and platonic chloride to obtain hydrophobic titania powders. A sunscreen emulsion containing 8 % of the product was prepared

- IC ICM A61K007-00
ICS A61K007-027; A61K007-032; A61K007-035; A61K007-42
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
ST **cosmetic** powder hydrogen siloxane alkene coating
IT **Sunscreens**
(**cosmetic** powders coated with hydrogen siloxanes and unsatd. compds.)
IT Kaolin, biological studies
Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**cosmetic** powders coated with hydrogen siloxanes and unsatd. compds.)
IT **Cosmetics**
(eye liners; **cosmetic** powders coated with hydrogen siloxanes and unsatd. compds.)
IT **Cosmetics**
(eye shadows; **cosmetic** powders coated with hydrogen siloxanes and unsatd. compds.)
IT **Cosmetics**
(foundations; **cosmetic** powders coated with hydrogen siloxanes and unsatd. compds.)
IT **Cosmetics**
(lipsticks; **cosmetic** powders coated with hydrogen siloxanes and unsatd. compds.)
IT **Cosmetics**
(mascaras; **cosmetic** powders coated with hydrogen siloxanes and unsatd. compds.)
IT 1309-37-1, Red iron oxide, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 12174-53-7, Sericite 12227-89-3, Black iron oxide 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 26403-67-8, KF-99 26952-13-6, Tetradecene 49718-23-2D, Methylsilanediol homopolymer, TMS-terminated 51274-00-1, Yellow iron oxide
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**cosmetic** powders coated with hydrogen siloxanes and unsatd. compds.)
IT 26403-67-8, KF-99 49718-23-2D, Methylsilanediol homopolymer, TMS-terminated
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**cosmetic** powders coated with hydrogen siloxanes and unsatd. compds.)
RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

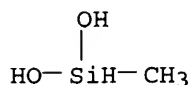


- RN 49718-23-2 HCAPLUS
CN Silanediol, methyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3

CMF C H6 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 6 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:675612 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:293698

TITLE: Water-repellent, surface-treated powders and **cosmetics** containing them

INVENTOR(S): Fukui, Hiroshi; Ojima, Rika; Yakata, Kazuo; Kanmaru, Tetsuya; Suhara, Tsuneo; Nagaya, Kyoko; Kusakari, Takeshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10279826	A2	19981020	JP 1997-96634	19970331 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-96634	19970331 <--

ED Entered STN: 26 Oct 1998

AB The title powders are coated with silicones containing SiH groups to which $\geq 100 \mu\text{mol/g}$ of compds. reactive towards the SiH groups are added. **Cosmetics** containing the treated powders are also claimed. Sericite was treated with an SiH-contg silicone (KF 99) and then with tetradecene to give a surface-treated powder.

IC ICM C09B067-08
ICS A61K007-02; C09C003-12; C09K003-00

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)

ST water repellent silicone coated pigment **cosmetic**; tetradecene silicone coated powder **cosmetic**

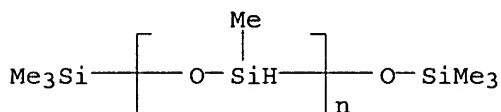
IT **Cosmetics**
(foundations; water-repellent **cosmetic** powders coated with SiH-containing silicones and alkenes)

IT **Cosmetics**
(powders; water-repellent **cosmetic** powders coated with SiH-containing silicones and alkenes)

IT Mica-group minerals, biological studies
Silica gel, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(water-repellent **cosmetic** powders coated with SiH-containing silicones and alkenes)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(water-repellent **cosmetic** powders coated with SiH-containing

- silicones and alkenes)
- IT 1309-37-1, Red iron oxide, biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc white, biological studies 12174-53-7, Sericite 12227-89-3, Black iron oxide 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 51274-00-1, Yellow iron oxide
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(water-repellent **cosmetic powders coated** with SiH-containing silicones and alkenes)
- IT 9004-73-3DP, Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], reaction products with alkenes **26403-67-8DP**, KF 99, reaction products with tetradecene 26952-13-6DP, Tetradecene, reaction products with SiH-containing silicones 49718-23-2DP, Methylhydrogensilanediol homopolymer, reaction products with alkenes
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(water-repellent **cosmetic powders coated** with SiH-containing silicones and alkenes)
- IT **26403-67-8DP**, KF 99, reaction products with tetradecene
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(water-repellent **cosmetic powders coated** with SiH-containing silicones and alkenes)
- RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS
- CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 7 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 9

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:678703 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:294678

TITLE: Silicone-coated powder and manufacture thereof

INVENTOR(S): Fukui, Hiroshi; Kanamaru, Tetsuya; Oshima, Rika; Kawaura, Takeshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

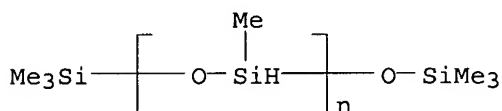
LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09268271	A2	19971014	JP 1996-104417	19960330 <--
JP 3552843	B2	20040811		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-104417	19960330 <--
ED Entered STN: 25 Oct 1997				
AB Powder and Si compds. are mixed in water to form coatings. Thus, sericite 200, H2O 200, and KF 99 6 parts were mixed and dewatered to give hydrophobic powder.				
IC ICM C09D183-00				
ICS A61K007-02; C07F007-08; C08K009-06				

CC 42-6 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 Section cross-reference(s): **62**
 IT **Cosmetics**
 (foundations; silicone-coated pigment powder)
 IT **Cosmetics**
 (sticks, UV-preventing; silicone-coated pigment powder)
 IT **26403-67-8, KF 99**
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (KF 99; silicone-coated pigment powder)
 IT **26403-67-8, KF 99**
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (KF 99; silicone-coated pigment powder)
 RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -
 [(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 8 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 10
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:607369 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:224647
 TITLE: Surface treatment of inorganic powders
 INVENTOR(S): Myazaki, Toshimasa; Okazaki, Hiroyuki; Nishida, Shuji;
 Yoshida, Ikuo
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Teikoku Kako Co Ltd, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

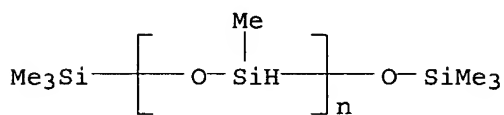
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08192101	A2	19960730	JP 1994-19930	19940119 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-19930	19940119 <--

ED Entered STN: 12 Oct 1996
 AB Inorg. powders, useful for coatings, inks, **cosmetics**, or toners
 with low H gas development, are prepared by treating with organo
 polyhydrogensiloxanes and contacting with water and/or low alcs. Stirring
 MT 500B particles, PhMe, and KF 99, removing PhMe in vacuo,
heating to 120°, adding water, stirring, and pulverizing
 gave particles showing active H content 1%, vs. 32%, without the addition of
 water.
 IC ICM B05D005-00
 ICS B05D003-10; B05D007-00; C08G077-12; C09C003-12
 CC 42-5 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 Section cross-reference(s): **62, 74**
 ST organohydrogensiloxane treatment inorg powder water addn; alc addn
 organohydrogensiloxane treatment inorg powder; **cosmetic** filler
 organohydrogensiloxane treatment; ink filler organohydrogensiloxane
 treatment; coating filler organohydrogensiloxane treatment; electrophotog
 toner filler organohydrogensiloxane treatment
 IT Coating materials

Cosmetics**Inks**

(fillers; organohydrogensiloxane treatment of inorg. powders with water or alc. addition for later process stability)

- IT 2370-88-9, Tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane 26403-67-8, KF 99
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (organohydrogensiloxane treatment of inorg. **powders** with water or alc. addition for later process stability)
- IT 26403-67-8, KF 99
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (organohydrogensiloxane treatment of inorg. **powders** with water or alc. addition for later process stability)
- RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS
- CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -
 [(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 9 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 11

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:409746 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:67256

TITLE: **Cosmetics** containing UV-shielding inorganic fine particles

INVENTOR(S): Myazaki, Toshimasa; Ooiso, Yuka; Yoshida, Ikuro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Teikoku Kako Co Ltd, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08104606	A2	19960423	JP 1994-142619	19940531 <--
JP 3274024	B2	20020415		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-142619 19940531 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 125:67256

ED Entered STN: 13 Jul 1996

AB The title **cosmetics** contain inorg. fine particles with average particle size 0.1-0.01 μm coated with organosilicon compds. by wet pulverization or cracking in stirred media mills. A slurry of 1000 g TiO_2 and 20 g KF 99 in PhMe was wet-cracked to prepare a surface-treated fine powder. A foundation was prepared from the powder 10.0, TiO_2 10.0, talc 28.0, sericite 32.0, Fe oxide 5.0, liquid paraffin 10.0, Me polysiloxane 4.0, sorbitan monooleate 1.0 weight%, antioxidant, and perfume.

IC ICM A61K007-00

ICS A61K007-42; A61K007-48

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)

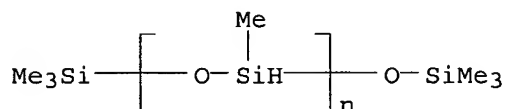
ST **cosmetic** UV shielding inorg particle; organosilicon coating inorg particle sunscreen

IT **Cosmetics**

Sunscreens

(**cosmetics** containing UV-shielding inorg. fine particles coated

- with organosilicon compds.)
- IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetics containing UV-shielding inorg. fine particles coated with organosilicon compds.)
- IT 556-67-2, Kf994 1112-39-6, Kbm 22 2370-88-9, Ls 8600 3069-40-7, Kbm 3103 26403-67-8, KF 99 31900-57-9, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer 42557-10-8, Kf 96 20cs 49718-23-2, Methylsilanediol homopolymer
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetics containing UV-shielding inorg. fine particles coated with organosilicon compds.)
- IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1314-23-4, Zirconia, biological studies 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, biological studies 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 11129-18-3, Cerium oxide 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetics containing UV-shielding inorg. fine particles coated with organosilicon compds.)
- IT 26403-67-8, KF 99
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetics containing UV-shielding inorg. fine particles coated with organosilicon compds.)
- RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS
- CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 10 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 13

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:721116 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:92899

TITLE: manufacture of modified powders with inhibited surface light scattering

INVENTOR(S): Kuroda, Akihiro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo Ltd, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07062263	A2	19950307	JP 1993-238716	19930830 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-238716	19930830 <--
ED Entered STN: 05 Aug 1995				

AB Modified powders with inhibited surface light scattering and improved durability are prepared by coating 100 weight parts powders with 12-80 weight parts Me hydrogen polysiloxane and trimethylsiloxysilicic acid and heating at 70-200° for 0.5-24 h. The modified powders can be used in manufacturing e.g. **cosmetic** foundations.

IC ICM C09C003-12
ICS A61K007-02; C09B067-08

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)

ST **cosmetic** powder surface light scattering inhibition

IT **Cosmetics**
(foundations, manufacture of modified **cosmetic** powders with inhibited surface light scattering)

IT **Cosmetics**
(powders, manufacture of modified **cosmetic** powders with inhibited surface light scattering)

IT 541-02-6, Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 1343-98-2D, Silicic acid, Trimethylsiloxy derivs. 9004-73-3, Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)] 49718-23-2 **156118-35-3D**, TMS-terminated
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of modified **cosmetic** powders with inhibited surface light scattering)

IT **156118-35-3D**, TMS-terminated
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of modified **cosmetic** powders with inhibited surface light scattering)

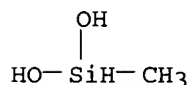
RN 156118-35-3 HCAPLUS

CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methylsilanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

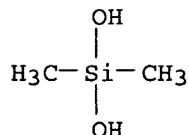
CRN 43641-90-3

CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 2

CRN 1066-42-8
CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 11 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 14
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:701801 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:92896

TITLE: modified powders for manufacturing **cosmetics**
 INVENTOR(S): Kuroda, Akihiro
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo Ltd, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07026164	A2	19950127	JP 1993-193089	19930707 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-193089	19930707 <--

ED Entered STN: 27 Jul 1995

AB Modified powders (e.g. silicone-coated sericite) for manufacturing **cosmetics** are prepared by mixing 100 weight parts powders with 30-60 weight parts methylhydrogen polysiloxane, and heating at 80-130° for 0.5-4 h and then at 10-200° for 1-8 h to give modified powders. **Cosmetics** manufactured with the modified powders showed improved adhesion and durability and no color changes were noted when the **cosmetics** were wetted.

IC ICM C09C003-12
 ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-02

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)

ST modified powder **cosmetic** methylhydrogen polysiloxane

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (Methylhydrogen; modified powders for manufacturing **cosmetics**)

IT **Cosmetics**
 (modified powders for manufacturing **cosmetics**)

IT **Cosmetics**
 (foundations, modified powders for manufacturing **cosmetics**)

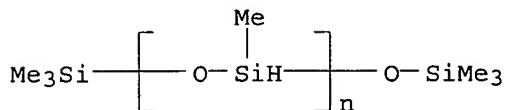
IT **Cosmetics**
 (powders, modified powders for manufacturing **cosmetics**)

IT 1309-37-1, Red iron oxide, biological studies 12174-53-7, Sericite 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 26403-67-8 156118-35-3
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (modified **powders** for manufacturing **cosmetics**)

IT 26403-67-8
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (modified **powders** for manufacturing **cosmetics**)

RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS

CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:263325
 TITLE: **Skin**-cleansing compositions containing titanium oxide
 INVENTOR(S): Yoneyama, Yoshihisa
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pola Kasei Kogyo Kk, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06211644	A2	19940802	JP 1993-3773	19930113 <--
JP 3112588	B2	20001127		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-3773 19930113 <--

ED Entered STN: 26 Nov 1994

AB **Skin**-cleansing compns. contain 1.0-10.0 weight% fine particles (average particle size $\leq 50 \mu\text{m}$) hydrophobic modified TiO_2 . The compns. do not damage the **skin** and show good cleansing ability. TiO_2 particles (average particle size $30 \mu\text{m}$) were coated with silicone KF 99 in xylene, the mixture **heated** to 75° for removal of xylene, and the powder was **heated** at 150° for 3 h to give silicone-coated TiO_2 particles. A cleansing composition containing stearic acid

10.0, palmitic acid 10.0, myristic acid 10.0, lauric acid 7.0, KOH 8.0, glycerin 22.0, the TiO_2 particles 2.0, aqueous 50% dL-pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid Na salt solution 2.0, and H_2O 29.0 weight% was formulated.

IC ICM A61K007-50

ICS C11D009-20

ICA C11D009-02

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)

ST **skin** cleansing silicone coating titania

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(titanium oxide coated with; **skin**-cleansing compns. containing silicone-coated Ti oxide fine particles)

IT **Cosmetics**

(cleansing, **skin**-cleansing compns. containing silicone-coated Ti oxide fine particles)

IT 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(silicone-coated; **skin**-cleansing compns. containing silicone-coated Ti oxide fine particles)

IT 26403-67-8

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(titanium oxide **coated** with; **skin**-cleansing compns. containing silicone-coated Ti oxide fine **particles**)

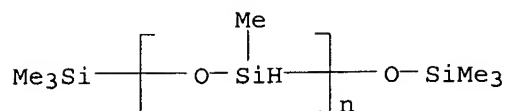
IT 26403-67-8

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(titanium oxide **coated** with; **skin**-cleansing compns. containing silicone-coated Ti oxide fine **particles**)

RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS

CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 13 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:605731 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:128485
 TITLE: Water-in-oil cosmetics containing surface-treated microparticles
 INVENTOR(S): Horikoshi, Emina; Ito, Toshiyuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kosei Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004210748	A2	20040729	JP 2003-2539	20030108
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-2539	20030108

ED Entered STN: 29 Jul 2004

AB The title compns. comprise (1) surface-treated minute particles, e.g. titania, zinc oxide, and ceria, (2) silicone oils, (3) hydrophilic surfactants with HLB 2-7, (4) modified dimethylpolysiloxanes, and (5) water. For example, ZnO particles (average diameter 20 nm) were coated with α -ethoxypolydimethylpolysiloxane/methylhydrogenpolysiloxane (10/3). A sunscreen emulsion contained the above particles 15, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 10, 2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate 7.5, PEG-9 polydimethylsiloxymethylmethicone (KF 6028) 5, alkyl modified dimethylpolysiloxane (Abilwax 2434) 5, Mg ascorbyl phosphate 3, dipropylene glycol 12, NaCl 1, paraben 0.3, perfumes q.s., and distilled water balance to 100 %.

IC ICM A61K007-00

ICS A61K007-035; A61K007-42

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT **Polysiloxanes, biological studies**

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 ((triethoxysilyl)alkyl-containing; water-in-oil cosmetics containing surface-treated microparticles)

IT **Polysiloxanes, biological studies**

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cetyl Me, di-Me; water-in-oil cosmetics containing surface-treated microparticles)

IT **Polysiloxanes, biological studies**

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (di-Me, (C3-33-alkyloxy)-terminated; water-in-oil cosmetics containing surface-treated microparticles)

IT **Polysiloxanes, biological studies**

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (di-Me, amino-terminated; water-in-oil cosmetics containing surface-treated microparticles)

IT **Polysiloxanes, biological studies**

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(di-Me, hydroxy-containing; water-in-oil cosmetics containing surface-treated microparticles)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (di-Me, hydroxyalkyl Me, ethoxylated; water-in-oil cosmetics containing surface-treated microparticles)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (polyether-; water-in-oil cosmetics containing surface-treated microparticles)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (water-in-oil cosmetics containing surface-treated microparticles)

L174 ANSWER 14 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:411894 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:403142

TITLE: Water-based silicone compositions for coatings on rubbers and fibers

INVENTOR(S): Iguchi, Yoshinori

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin-Etsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003155411	A2	20030530	JP 2001-358869	20011126 <--
JP 3778847	B2	20060524		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-358869 20011126 <--

ED Entered STN: 30 May 2003

AB The compns. giving coatings with good adhesion to substrates, wear resistance, and surface smoothness, comprise (A) OH-terminated organopolysiloxanes having repeating units [R12SiO2/2] and/or [R2SiO3/2] (R1, R2 = C1-20 hydrocarbyl) to satisfy [R12SiO2/2]/[R2SiO3/2] mol. ratio 1/(0-0.01) and complex viscosity at 25° ≥ 1 + 104 mPa-s 100, (B) amido-, carboxyl- and epoxy-free organotrialkoxysilanes represented by R3Si(OR4)3 (R3 = C1-20 hydrocarbyl; R4 = C1-6 hydrocarbyl) and/or their partial-hydrolyzed condensates 0.01-10, (C) amido- and carboxyl-containing organoalkoxysilanes and/or their partial-hydrolyzed condensates 1-10, (D) epoxy-containing organoalkoxysilanes and/or their partial-hydrolyzed condensates 1-10, (E) curing catalysts 0.01-10, (F) spherical silicone rubber particles having average size 0.5-50 μm 10-100, and (G) hydrophobic particles which have average size 5-1000 nm and structural units [SiO4/2] and/or [R6SiO3/2] and are surface-silylated with units [R5SiO1/2] (R5, R6 = C1-20 monovalent organic residue) 20-200 parts. Thus, an aqueous composition containing octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane homopolymer (complex viscosity 2.3 + 106 mPa-s), phenyltriethoxysilane, a reaction product of maleic anhydride with γ-aminopropyltriethoxysilane, γ-glycidopropyltrimethoxysilane, dibutyltin dilaurate, rubber powder prepared from vinyl-terminated dimethylsiloxane and Me hydrogen polysiloxane, and trimethylsilylated silica particles prepared from Snowtex O (colloidal silica) and trimethylsilanol was applied on an EPDM solid rubber sheet and heated to give a coating showing good surface smoothness.

IC ICM C08L083-04
ICS C08K009-06; C09D005-00; C09D183-04; C09D183-06; C09D183-08;
C08L083-08; C08L083-06

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 39, 40

IT 9016-00-6DP, Poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)], vinyl-terminated, reaction products with Me hydrogen polysiloxane 31900-57-9DP, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer, vinyl-terminated, reaction products with Me hydrogen polysiloxane **156118-35-3DP**, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer, **trimethylsilyl-terminated**, reaction products with vinyl-terminated dimethylsiloxane
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (rubber, **particle**; water-based silicone compns. containing rubber **particles** and hydrophobic **particles** for wear-resistant smooth **coatings** on rubbers and fibers)

IT **156118-35-3DP**, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer, **trimethylsilyl-terminated**, reaction products with vinyl-terminated dimethylsiloxane
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (rubber, **particle**; water-based silicone compns. containing rubber **particles** and hydrophobic **particles** for wear-resistant smooth **coatings** on rubbers and fibers)

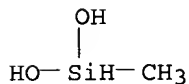
RN 156118-35-3 HCAPLUS

CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methylsilanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3

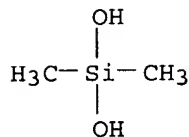
CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 2

CRN 1066-42-8

CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 15 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:257618 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:292409

TITLE: Surface-coated metal oxide fine particles for **cosmetic** compositions

INVENTOR(S): Kikuta, Ryo; Kishimoto, Atsushi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sumitomo Osaka Cement Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003095655	A2	20030403	JP 2001-291146	20010925 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-291146	20010925 <--

ED Entered STN: 03 Apr 2003

AB The invention relates to a metal oxide fine particle coated with methylhydrogen polysiloxane-dimethylpolysiloxane copolymer, wherein the particle has excellent dispersibility without causing aggregation, and suitable for use in a **cosmetic** composition A methylhydrogen polysiloxane-dimethylpolysiloxane copolymer-coated zinc oxide fine particle was prepared ,and combined with other ingredients to obtain a **cosmetic** composition

IC ICM C01G009-02
 ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-02; C01G001-02; C01G023-04; C01G025-02

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)

ST polysiloxane metal oxide surface coating **cosmetic**

IT **Cosmetics**
 (polysiloxane-coated metal oxide fine particles for **cosmetic** compns.)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (polysiloxane-coated metal oxide fine particles for **cosmetic** compns.)

IT **156118-35-3D**, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer, **trimethylsilyl-terminated**
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (polysiloxane-**coated** metal oxide fine **particles** for **cosmetic** compns.)

IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, biological studies 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (polysiloxane-coated metal oxide fine particles for **cosmetic** compns.)

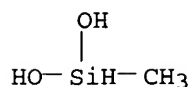
IT **156118-35-3D**, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer, **trimethylsilyl-terminated**
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (polysiloxane-**coated** metal oxide fine **particles** for **cosmetic** compns.)

RN 156118-35-3 HCAPLUS

CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methylsilanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

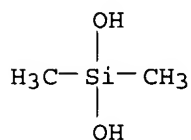
CRN 43641-90-3
 CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 2

CRN 1066-42-8

CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 16 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:146470 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:192868

TITLE: Topical compositions containing silicones

INVENTOR(S): Nishihama, Shuji; Kurosawa, Mari

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003055134	A2	20030226	JP 2001-243411	20010810 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-243411	20010810 <--

ED Entered STN: 26 Feb 2003

AB Topical compns. (e.g., **makeups**) contain (1) composite polymer powder (JIS-A hardness 10-80) prepared by coating of spherical silicone rubber particulates (size 0.1-100 μm) with polyorganosilsesquioxane resins, (2) polyether-silicones $\text{ASiR}_2\text{O}(\text{SiR}_2\text{O})_m(\text{SiRAO})_n\text{SiR}_2\text{A}$ [A = Me, Ph, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O})_a(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O})_b\text{R}'$; at least one of A is polyoxyalkylene; R = Me, Ph; R' = H, acyl, C1-4 alkyl; a, b = 5-50; m = 50-1000; n = 1-40], (3) SiO_2 particulates (primary particle size 1-100 nm), and (4) silicone oils. A **cosmetic** foundation emulsion containing KSP 101 (composite polymer powder; JIS-A hardness 29) 4, Trefil E 506C (crosslinked polydimethylsiloxane elastomer) 6, hydrophobized SiO_2 particulates (primary particle size .apprx.16 nm) 3, $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{SiMe}_2\text{O})_p[\text{SiMe}[(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O})_r(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O})_s\text{H}]_0]\text{qSiMe}_3$ (p = 300-500; q = 5-20; r, s = 15-30) 4, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 41.9, dimethylpolysiloxane 15 weight%, etc., concealed the unevenness of **skin**, e.g., **skin** pores.

IC ICM A61K007-00

ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-02

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)ST **makeup** polyether silicone rubber polyorganosilsesquioxane silica

IT Silicone rubber, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

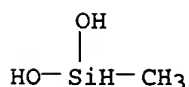
(Trefil E 506C; **makeups** containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone

- rubber particles, polyether-silicones, silica particles, and silicone oils)
- IT Human
Sunscreens
 (makeups containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber particles, polyether-silicones, silica particles, and silicone oils)
- IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
 Silsesquioxanes
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (makeups containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber particles, polyether-silicones, silica particles, and silicone oils)
- IT **Cosmetics**
 (makeups; makeups containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber particles, polyether-silicones, silica particles, and silicone oils)
- IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (polyoxyalkylene-, graft; makeups containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber particles, polyether-silicones, silica particles, and silicone oils)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (polysiloxane-, graft; makeups containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber particles, polyether-silicones, silica particles, and silicone oils)
- IT 541-02-6, Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 9016-00-6, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer, sru 31900-57-9, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer **156549-36-9D**, Dimethylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-methylsilanediol-propylene oxide graft copolymer, **trimethylsilyl-terminated** 499239-19-9, KSP 101 499239-20-2, KSP 103
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (makeups containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber particles, polyether-silicones, silica particles, and silicone oils)
- IT **156549-36-9D**, Dimethylsilanediol-ethylene oxide-methylsilanediol-propylene oxide graft copolymer, **trimethylsilyl-terminated**
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (makeups containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber particles, polyether-silicones, silica particles, and silicone oils)
- RN 156549-36-9 HCAPLUS
- CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methyloxirane, methylsilanediol and oxirane, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

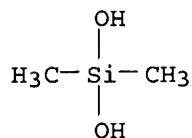
CRN 43641-90-3

CMF C H6 O2 Si



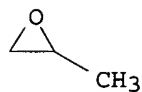
CM 2

CRN 1066-42-8
CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



CM 3

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 4

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O



L174 ANSWER 17 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:417569 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:406612
TITLE: Organosiloxane-treated cosmetic powders
INVENTOR(S): Schlossman, David; Shao, Yun; Quinn, Charles A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kobo Products, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003043567	A2	20030530	WO 2002-US36657	20021114
WO 2003043567	A3	20030724		
WO 2003043567	B1	20030918		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,

KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
 FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF,
 CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2003161805	A1	20030828	US 2002-293745	20021113
CA 2467218	AA	20030530	CA 2002-2467218	20021114
AU 2002343722	A1	20030610	AU 2002-343722	20021114
EP 1453479	A2	20040908	EP 2002-780683	20021114

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK

JP 2005509658	T2	20050414	JP 2003-545248	20021114
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
 US 2001-333041P P 20011116
 WO 2002-US36657 W 20021114

ED Entered STN: 01 Jun 2003

AB Novel organosiloxane-treated cosmetic powders, e.g., a pigment, extender pigment or filler are free from residual hydrogen, have a smooth feel, good skin adhesion, good color and spreadability and resistance to acids and alkalis. The treated powders are useful in cosmetics such as powder formulations, oil-in-water and water-in-oil emulsions, anhydrous makeup and lipstick. Treatment can be effected with a linear reactive alkyl polysiloxane having substituted in repeating units in the backbone of the mol. both cationic and anionic groups, for example aminoethylaminopropyl and alkoxy groups. The organosilicon compound can be adsorbed and chemical bonded to the surface of the powder by heat treatment. The alkyl polysiloxane compound can have a d.p. of 5-100, preferably 10-15. A process for producing the treated pigment is also disclosed as are cosmetic formulations made with the treated pigment. The inventive treatment is effective for a wide range of cosmetic powders including inorg. pigments, organic lakes and hard-to-coat powders such as mica-based powders, porous silica and the like. Powdered porous silica (95 g) was mixed with 25 g 20% weight solution of SF-1706 (a siloxane) in isopar, and the mixture was fully blended,,and dried at 110°. It was cooled and pulverized.

IC ICM A61K

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT **Polysiloxanes, biological studies**
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 ([aminoethyl]amino]propyl hydroxy, di-Me, [(methoxydimethylsilyl)oxy]-terminated; organosiloxane-treated cosmetic powders)

IT **Polysiloxanes, biological studies**
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (alkyl; organosiloxane-treated cosmetic powders)

IT Mica-group minerals, biological studies
Polysiloxanes, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (organosiloxane-treated cosmetic powders)

L174 ANSWER 18 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:907126 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:373511

TITLE: Curable silicone compositions and composite soft magnetic materials manufactured from them with excellent electromagnetic absorption, fire resistance, and thermal conductivity

INVENTOR(S): Sekiba, Kazuhiro; Tanaka, Takashi; Sasaki, Kazunori; Takahashi, Hideomi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Toray Silicone Co., Ltd., Japan; Tdk Corporation

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003327831	A2	20031119	JP 2002-138719	20020514
AU 2003242306	A1	20031111	AU 2003-242306	20030514
WO 2003095560	A1	20031120	WO 2003-JP6031	20030514
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1505122	A1	20050209	EP 2003-730499	20030514
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 2005176885	A1	20050811	US 2003-512713	20030514
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-138719	A 20020514
			WO 2003-JP6031	W 20030514

ED Entered STN: 20 Nov 2003

AB The compns. contain curable organopolysiloxanes, curing agents, soft magnetic powders, and [R1aR23-aSiO(R22SiO)n]bSiR24-(b+c)(OR3)c (R1 = aliphatic unsatd. bond-containing hydrocarbyl; R2 = aliphatic unsatd. bond-free hydrocarbyl; R3 = alkyl, alkoxyalkyl; a, b, c = 1-3; b + c = 2-4; n ≥ 0). Thus, a composition containing dimethylvinylsilyl-terminated dimethylpolysiloxane (vinyl content 0.44%) 9.87, dimethylvinylsilyl-terminated dimethylpolysiloxane (vinyl content 0.09%) 20.58, Fe-SiCr alloy powders 67.5, (CH2:CH)Me2SiO(Me2SiO)25Si(OMe)3 1.0, trimethylsilyl-terminated dimethylsiloxane-methylhydrogensiloxane copolymer 0.9, and Pt catalyst 0.1 part was cured at 120° for 60 min to give a sheet showing magnetic permeability 19, fire resistance (UL 94) V-0, and thermal conductivity 1.4 W/mK.

IC ICM C08L083-05
 ICS C08J005-18; C08K003-22; C08L083-07; H05K009-00; H01F001-00;
 H01F001-37

CC 77-8 (Magnetic Phenomena)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38

IT **Polysiloxanes, uses**
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (hydrosilylation-curable silicone compns. containing organosiloxane-treated alloy powders for soft magnetic sheets with good electromagnetic absorption, fire resistance, and thermal conductivity)

IT **Polysiloxanes, uses**
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (vinyl-terminated, alloy powders surface-treated with; hydrosilylation-curable silicone compns. containing organosiloxane-treated alloy powders for soft magnetic sheets with good electromagnetic absorption, fire resistance, and thermal conductivity)

L174 ANSWER 19 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:17575 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:80638
TITLE: Electrophotographic photoreceptor, electrophotographic apparatus using it, and process cartridge for it
INVENTOR(S): Morikawa, Yosuke; Yoshimura, Kimihiro; Nakata, Koichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003005414	A2	20030108	JP 2001-188611	20010621
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-188611	20010621

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:80638

ED Entered STN: 09 Jan 2003

AB The photoreceptor is used for an electrophotog. apparatus having a direct injection (contact) charging means. The photoreceptor has a photosensitive layer and a charge-injecting layer on a conductive support, and the charge-injecting layer contains elec. conductive microparticles and phenolic resin. The process cartridge includes the photoreceptor, the charging means, and a development means and/or a cleaning means. The photoreceptor can be stably charged, and defect-free images are formed.

IC ICM G03G005-147

ICS G03G005-147; G03G005-02; G03G015-02; G03G021-18

CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses

RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(trimethylsilyl-terminated, Sn oxide treated with; electrophotog. photoreceptor with charge-injecting layer containing conductive microparticle and phenolic resin for stable contact charging)

L174 ANSWER 20 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:958764 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:44456

TITLE: Organo-polysiloxanes for treating the surface of cosmetic powders, the treated powders and cosmetics using them

INVENTOR(S): Kamei, Masanao; Tachibana, Kiyomi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin-Etsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 25 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002363445	A2	20021218	JP 2001-172516	20010607 <--
WO 2004091562	A1	20041028	WO 2003-JP4705	20030414 <--

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,

PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA,
 UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
 KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
 FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
 BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 AU 2003236256 A1 20041104 AU 2003-236256 20030414
 EP 1618872 A1 20060125 EP 2003-816646 20030414
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-172516 A 20010607 <--
 WO 2003-JP4705 A 20030414

ED Entered STN: 18 Dec 2002

AB The surface treatment of **cosmetic** powders is done with
 $R1aHbR2cSiO(4-a-b-c)/2$ ($R1 = C1-30$ alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, fluoroalkyl; $R2 =$
 $C1-6$ alkyl, alkoxy, hydrolyzable silyl groups; $a = 0.5-2.5$; $b = 0.001-1.5$;
 $c = 0.001-1.5$; $d = 0-2$) for improving the resistance for **cosmetic**
 running caused by body sweat, tear, grease, etc. Thus, **heating**
 98 parts TiO_2 fine particles with 2 parts a trimethylsilyl-terminated
 dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer bearing hydrosilylation
 groups derived from vinyltriethoxysilane in PhMe at 150° for 3 h
 and removing solvent gave a treated powder with surface color change by UV
 radiation after blending with castor oil 1.0, and good resistance to
 water. An oil-in-water type cream containing the treated powder had good
skin tactility and feel.

IC ICM C09C003-12
 ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-02; A61K007-021; A61K007-027; A61K007-032;
 A61K007-06; A61K007-075; A61K007-08; A61K007-32; A61K007-40;
 A61K007-42; A61K007-48; C09C001-00; C09C001-04; C09C001-36;
 C09D183-05; C09D183-08

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
 Section cross-reference(s): 42

ST **cosmetic** makeup cream inorg powder coating organo
 polysiloxane

IT **Cosmetics**
 (creams; manufacture of organo-polysiloxanes for treating the surface of
cosmetic powders)

IT Coating materials
 (manufacture of organo-polysiloxanes for treating the surface of
cosmetic powders)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP
 (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (manufacture of organo-polysiloxanes for treating the surface of
cosmetic powders)

IT Mica-group minerals, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (powder; manufacture of organo-polysiloxanes for treating the surface of
cosmetic powders)

IT 64-17-5DP, Ethanol, reaction products with terminated H-containing
 polysiloxanes 78-08-0DP, Vinyltriethoxysilane, reaction products with
 terminated H-containing polysiloxanes **156118-35-3DP**,
 Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer, **trimethylsilyl-**
terminated, reaction products with Si-alkyl or alkoxy group
 formers **478416-74-9DP**, **trimethylsilyl-**
terminated, reaction products with Si-alkyl or alkoxy group
 formers **478416-75-0DP**, **trimethylsilyl-**
terminated, reaction products with Si-alkyl or alkoxy group
 formers

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of organo-polysiloxanes for treating the surface of
cosmetic powders)

IT 1309-37-1, Red oxide, biological studies 1317-61-9, Iron oxide black, biological studies 12174-53-7, Sericite 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 51274-00-1, Yellow iron oxide

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(powder; manufacture of organo-polysiloxanes for treating the surface of
cosmetic powders)

IT 1302-83-6, Ultramarine 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 11118-57-3, Chromium oxide

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(powder; organo-polysiloxanes for treating the surface of
cosmetic powders, the treated powders and **cosmetics**
using them)

IT 156118-35-3DP, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer, **trimethylsilyl-terminated**, reaction products with Si-alkyl or alkoxy group formers **478416-74-9DP**, **trimethylsilyl-terminated**, reaction products with Si-alkyl or alkoxy group formers **478416-75-0DP**, **trimethylsilyl-terminated**, reaction products with Si-alkyl or alkoxy group formers

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of organo-polysiloxanes for treating the surface of
cosmetic powders)

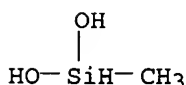
RN 156118-35-3 HCAPLUS

CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methylsilanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3

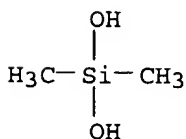
CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 2

CRN 1066-42-8

CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



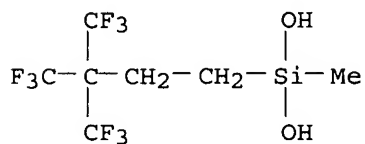
RN 478416-74-9 HCAPLUS

CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methylsilanediol and methyl[4,4,4-trifluoro-3,3-bis(trifluoromethyl)butyl]silanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 478416-73-8

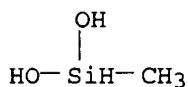
CMF C7 H9 F9 O2 Si



CM 2

CRN 43641-90-3

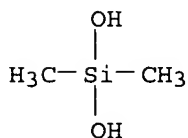
CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 3

CRN 1066-42-8

CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



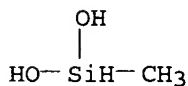
RN 478416-75-0 HCAPLUS

CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with hexylmethylsilanediol and methylsilanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

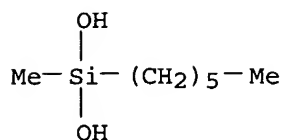
CRN 43641-90-3

CMF C H6 O2 Si



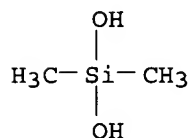
CM 2

CRN 7450-06-8
CMF C7 H18 O2 Si



CM 3

CRN 1066-42-8
CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 21 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:547217 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:114231

TITLE: Aqueous **cosmetics** containing polyhydric alcohols, thickeners, and crosslinked silicone particles in oil droplets

INVENTOR(S): Shima, Rikako; Ozaki, Masaru; Kobayashi, Kazuo; Tachibana, Takashi; Morita, Koji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Toray Silicone Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002205911	A2	20020723	JP 2001-3141	20010111 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-3141	20010111 <--

ED Entered STN: 23 Jul 2002

AB The **cosmetics**, which have high storage stability and low stickiness and give refreshing and moisturizing effect on **skin**, contain (a) 2-30% polyhydric alcs., (b) 0.05-15% thickening agents, and (c) aqueous emulsions which contain 0.05-100- μm crosslinked silicone particles in 0.1-500- μm oil droplets. Dimethylvinylsiloxo-terminated dimethylpolysiloxane 18.8, trimethylsiloxo-terminated di-Me Me hydrogen siloxane 1.2, trimethylsiloxo-terminated dimethylpolysiloxane 80, 3% polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether solution 53, and H₂O 50 parts were mixed and treated with Pt 1,3-divinyltetramethyldisiloxane complex at room **temperature** for a day to give aqueous emulsion containing spherical crosslinked silicone particles (average particle size 3 μm) in the silicone oil droplets (average particle size 7 μ). A lotion was prepared from glycerin 8,

carboxyvinyl polymer 0.2, H₂O 68.8, EtOH 3, the above emulsion 20 parts, NaOH, paraben, antioxidant, and perfume. The lotion was stored in a transparent glass bottle at 25° for 6 mo to maintain homogeneous appearance.

- IC ICM A61K007-00
- ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-021; A61K007-48; C08K003-34; C08K005-05; C08L083-04; C08L101-14
- CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
- ST **cosmetic** aq emulsion oil droplet crosslinked silicone particle; vinyl siloxane reaction product hydrogensiloxane particle **cosmetic**
- IT **Cosmetics**
Thickening agents
(aqueous **cosmetics** containing polyhydric alcs., thickeners, and aqueous emulsion in which crosslinked silicone particles are contained in oil droplets)
- IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aqueous **cosmetics** containing polyhydric alcs., thickeners, and aqueous emulsion in which crosslinked silicone particles are contained in oil droplets)
- IT Vinyl compounds, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carboxy-containing, polymers; aqueous **cosmetics** containing polyhydric alcs., thickeners, and aqueous emulsion in which crosslinked silicone particles are contained in oil droplets)
- IT Clays, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(montmorillonitic, powder, thickeners; aqueous **cosmetics** containing polyhydric alcs., thickeners, and aqueous emulsion in which crosslinked silicone particles are contained in oil droplets)
- IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric; aqueous **cosmetics** containing polyhydric alcs., thickeners, and aqueous emulsion in which crosslinked silicone particles are contained in oil droplets)
- IT Bentonite, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(thickeners; aqueous **cosmetics** containing polyhydric alcs., thickeners, and aqueous emulsion in which crosslinked silicone particles are contained in oil droplets)
- IT Polymers, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water-soluble, thickeners; aqueous **cosmetics** containing polyhydric alcs., thickeners, and aqueous emulsion in which crosslinked silicone particles are contained in oil droplets)
- IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 541-02-6, Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose sodium 25265-75-2, Butylene glycol 31900-57-9D, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer, trimethylsilyl-terminated 42557-10-8, Trimethylsilyl-terminated polydimethylsiloxane
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aqueous **cosmetics** containing polyhydric alcs., thickeners, and aqueous emulsion in which crosslinked silicone particles are contained in oil droplets)
- IT 59942-04-0DP, Dimethylvinylsilyl-terminated polydimethylsiloxane, reaction products with trimethylsilyl-terminated di-Me Me hydrogen siloxane
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(aqueous **cosmetics** containing polyhydric alcs., thickeners, and aqueous

emulsion in which crosslinked silicone particles are contained in oil droplets)

IT 156118-35-3P, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (trimethylsilyl-terminated, reaction products with vinyl-terminated di-Me siloxane; aqueous cosmetics containing polyhydric alcs., thickeners, and aqueous emulsion in which crosslinked silicone particles are contained in oil droplets)

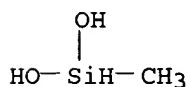
IT 156118-35-3P, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (trimethylsilyl-terminated, reaction products with vinyl-terminated di-Me siloxane; aqueous cosmetics containing polyhydric alcs., thickeners, and aqueous emulsion in which crosslinked silicone particles are contained in oil droplets)

RN 156118-35-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methylsilanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3

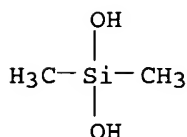
CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 2

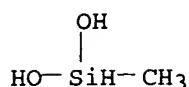
CRN 1066-42-8

CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



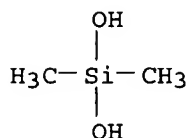
L174 ANSWER 22 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:698404 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:206532
 TITLE: Aqueous suspensions of nanospheres containing lipophilic drugs
 INVENTOR(S): Simonnet, Jean Thierry; Millecamps, Danielle
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal S.A., Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 31 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2817478	A1	20020607	FR 2000-15686	20001204 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2000-15686	20001204 <--
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:206532				
ED	Entered STN: 16 Sep 2002			
AB	An aqueous suspension of nanospheres lipophilic drugs, with particle sizes of 10 nm to 1 μ M, comprise an amorphous lipophilic drug, e.g., dehydroepiandrosterone, esters of sitosterols or phytosterols, pentacyclic triterpenes, hydroxystilbenes, isoflavonoids and aminophenol derivs. Thus, a solution of N-cholesteryloxycarbonyl-4-aminophenol and soya lecithin was prepared in acetne, and the solution was heated at 45°. An aqueous suspension of nanospheres of N-cholesteryloxycarbonyl-4-aminophenol was obtained having a particle size of 90 nm.			
IC	ICM A61K009-51 ICS A61K007-48; A61K031-56			
CC	63-6 (Pharmaceuticals) Section cross-reference(s): 62			
IT	50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-99-7D, Glucose, esters with fatty acids 53-00-9, 7 α -Hydroxy-Dehydroepiandrosterone 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-43-0, DHEA 57-48-7D, Fructose, esters with fatty acids 57-50-1D, Saccharose, esters with fatty acids 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 57-88-5D, Cholesterol, esters 58-22-0, Testosterone 69-79-4D, Maltose, esters with fatty acids 77-52-1, Ursolic acid 110-15-6D, Succinic acid, alkenyl esters, polyalkoxylated 145-13-1, Pregnenolone 467-55-0, Hecogenin 501-36-0, Resveratrol 508-02-1, Oleanolic acid 512-04-9, Diosgenin 566-19-8, 7-Oxo-Dehydroepiandrosterone 651-48-9, Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate 709-50-2D, esters with fatty acids 1119-97-7, Myristyltrimethylammonium bromide 1256-86-6D, Cholesterol sulfate, salts 2197-63-9D, Dicityl phosphate, salts 4358-16-1D, Cholesterol phosphate, salts 6640-03-5D, Dimyristyl phosphate, salts 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-39-8, PVP 9005-00-9, Polyoxyethylene stearyl ether 9005-63-4D, fatty esters 9005-64-5, Tween 20 9014-85-1, Surfynol 402 26636-40-8, Polyoxyethylene behenyl ether 27321-96-6, Polyoxyethylene Cholesteryl ether 27598-85-2, Aminophenol 30498-85-2, Hydroxystilbene 34870-92-3, Sulfuric acid, biological studies 38079-62-8, Acylglutamate HS 21 156310-28-0D, trimethylsilyl-terminated 156618-32-5D, Dimethylsilane diol-oxirane graft copolymer, trimethylsilyl-terminated 178254-04-1 201354-19-0 220717-78-2 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (aqueous suspensions of nanospheres of lipophilic active principles)			
IT	156310-28-0D, trimethylsilyl-terminated RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (aqueous suspensions of nanospheres of lipophilic active principles)			
RN	156310-28-0 HCAPLUS			
CN	Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methylsilanediol and oxirane, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			
CM	1			
CRN	43641-90-3			
CMF	C H6 O2 Si			



CM 2

CRN 1066-42-8
CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



CM 3

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O



L174 ANSWER 23 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:28976 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:102092

TITLE: Oxide-based electroconductive powders, their
preparation, and rubber compositions therewith

INVENTOR(S): Kobayashi, Hideki; Masatomi, Toru

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Toray Silicone Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001006432	A2	20010112	JP 1999-171993	19990618 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-171993	19990618 <--

ED Entered STN: 12 Jan 2001

AB The compns., useful for electromagnetic shields, antistatic materials, etc., contain powdered metal oxides having surfaces modified with silicone oils $\text{Ra}[\text{F}(\text{CF}_2)\text{dR1}]\text{bXcSiO}(4-\text{a}-\text{b}-\text{c})/2$ ($\text{R} = \text{C1-10 hydrocarbyl}$; $\text{R1} = \text{CnH2n}$, CnH2nCOcH2n , CnH2nCO2CnH2n ; $\text{X} = \text{OH, H, hydrolyzable group}$; $\text{a-c} = 0.1-1.80$, $\text{a} + \text{b} + \text{c} = 0.3-3$; $\text{d} \geq 3$; $\text{n} = \text{natural number}$). Thus, SnO powders were treated with $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{MeHSiO})_{30}[\text{Me}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{C}_4\text{F}_9)\text{SiO}]_{30}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_{30}\text{SiMe}_3$ and heated to give water-repellent powders, which (80 parts) was blended with 100 parts di-Me Me vinyl siloxane raw rubber and 0.5 part 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di(tert-butylperoxy)hexane, kneaded, and made into a

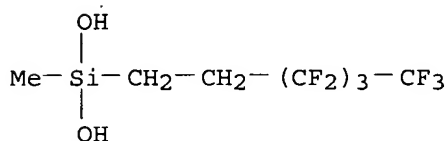
sheet showing water contact angle 105°, and volume-sp. resistivity 2 + 106 and 5 + 105 Ω·cm, initially and after immersing in water, resp.

IC ICM H01B001-00
ICS C08K003-22; C08K009-06; C08L083-04; H01B001-24
CC 39-9 (Synthetic Elastomers and Natural Rubber)
Section cross-reference(s): 76
IT **161030-86-0D, trimethylsilyl-terminated**
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(water-repellent **coatings**; semiconducting rubber compns.
containing water-repellent oxide **powders** with stable resistivity
against environmental moisture change)
IT **161030-86-0D, trimethylsilyl-terminated**
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(water-repellent **coatings**; semiconducting rubber compns.
containing water-repellent oxide **powders** with stable resistivity
against environmental moisture change)
RN 161030-86-0 HCAPLUS
CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methyl(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-
nonafluorohexyl)silanediol and methylsilanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 159012-26-7

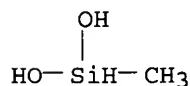
CMF C7 H9 F9 O2 Si



CM 2

CRN 43641-90-3

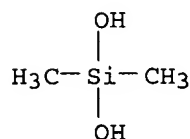
CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 3

CRN 1066-42-8

CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 24 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:900165 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:38251

TITLE: Thermally conductive silicone rubber composition

INVENTOR(S): Enami, Hiroji; Onishi, Masayuki; Okawa, Tadashiki;
Amako, Masaakiki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Toray Silicone Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1162239	A2	20011212	EP 2001-304972	20010607 <--
EP 1162239	A3	20020327		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2001348483	A2	20011218	JP 2000-171477	20000608 <--
US 2002010245	A1	20020124	US 2001-871258	20010531 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-171477	A 20000608 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:38251

ED Entered STN: 14 Dec 2001

AB The thermally conductive silicone rubber composition comprises a curable polysiloxane, curing agent, and thermal conductor surface treated with a silalkylene oligosiloxane. The thermal conductor filler, alumina powder or spherical or amorphous alumina powder, may be pretreated with the silalkylene siloxane or treated in-situ as the composition is formed. The composition is cured by hydrosilation, condensation, or a combination of both reactions.

IC ICM C08L083-04

ICS C08G077-04; C08K003-08

CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

Section cross-reference(s): 38, 39

ST silicone rubber thermal conductor silalkylene treated alumina; hydrosilation condensation curing polysiloxane **heat** conductive rubber; silane surface treated alumina polysiloxane compn

IT 9016-00-6D, Dimethylpolysiloxane, vinylsiloxy- and trimethylsiloxy-terminated **49718-23-2D**, Methylsilanediol homopolymer, vinylsiloxy- and trimethylsiloxy-**terminated**

RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); POF (Polymer in formulation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (curable thermally conductive silicone rubber composition based on end-reactive polysiloxanes and silalkylene-oligosiloxane **coated alumina powder**)

IT **49718-23-2D**, Methylsilanediol homopolymer, vinylsiloxy- and trimethylsiloxy-**terminated**

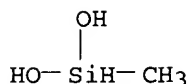
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); POF (Polymer in formulation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (curable thermally conductive silicone rubber composition based on end-reactive polysiloxanes and silalkylene-oligosiloxane **coated alumina powder**)

RN 49718-23-2 HCAPLUS

CN Silanediol, methyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3
CMF C H6 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 25 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:524700 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:94026
TITLE: Adhesion promoters for polyorganosiloxane release coating compositions
INVENTOR(S): Rubinsztajn, Slawomir; Lapinski, Melania I.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Electric Company, USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 6 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1116761	A2	20010718	EP 2000-310965	20001208
EP 1116761	A3	20020821		
EP 1116761	B1	20040414		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
US 6312818	B1	20011106	US 1999-470278	19991222
JP 2001254053	A2	20010918	JP 2000-388009	20001221
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-470278	A 19991222

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:94026

ED Entered STN: 20 Jul 2001

AB The curable release coating composition comprises (a) a cationically curable functionalized polyorganosiloxane; (b) a photoinitiator; and (c) an adhesion promoter R1(R2)(R3)SiR4OCOR5COOR6Si(R7)(R8)R9(R1-3 and R7-9 = alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aryloxy or alkenyl or C1-20 halohydrocarbon; R4, R5, R6 = alkyl, aryl, or alkenyl or C1-20 halohydrocarbon). The cured release coatings from the compns. show less rub off than other coatings, particularly on plastic substrates. Thus, UV 9315 (epoxy functionalized polyorganosiloxane) was mixed with 2% UV 9380C (photoinitiator) and 3% bis(3-trimethoxysilylpropyl) fumarate, coated on a corona-treated polyester film, and UV-cured to give a coating film showing time to rub-off >21 days.

IC ICM C09D183-06

ICS C08K005-5419; C08K005-5425

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

IT **Polysiloxanes, uses**

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (alkenyl ether-functionalized; polyorganosiloxane release coating compns. containing adhesion promoters particularly for plastic substrates)

IT **Polysiloxanes, uses**

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (di-Me, Me 2-(7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl, [[dimethyl[2-(7-

oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)ethyl)silyloxy]-
terminated, UV 9315; polyorganosiloxane release **coating**
 compns. containing adhesion promoters **particularly** for plastic
 substrates)

IT **Polysiloxanes, uses**

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM
 (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (epoxy; polyorganosiloxane release **coating** compns. containing
 adhesion promoters **particularly** for plastic substrates)

IT **Polysiloxanes, uses**

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM
 (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (polyorganosiloxane release **coating** compns. containing adhesion
 promoters **particularly** for plastic substrates)

L174 ANSWER 26 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:503497 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:121534

TITLE: Granular vulcanized silicone rubber materials and
 manufacture of the granules

INVENTOR(S): Morita, Yoshitsugu; Kobayashi, Kazuo; Tachibana,
 Takashi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Toray Silicone Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000204258	A2	20000725	JP 1999-3147	19990108 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-3147	19990108 <--

ED Entered STN: 26 Jul 2000

AB The granules with average particle diameter 0.1-500 μm , which have specific
 viscoelasticity and feeling suitable for additives in coatings,
cosmetics, etc., are made of 100 parts polydiorganosiloxanes
 having ≥ 2 Si-alkenyl linkages, 1-50 parts $(\text{R}_3\text{SiO}_{1/2})_x(\text{SiO}_4/2)_{1.0}$ (R
 = hydrocarbyl; $x = 0.6-4.0$), siloxanes having ≥ 2 SiH at amts.
 appropriate for crosslinking with Si-alkenyl, and catalytic amts. of
 Pt-type hydrosilylation catalysts. The granules are manufactured by curing of
 the above components as aqueous dispersions associated with emulsifiers.

Thus, a

mixture of dimethylvinylsiloxyl-terminated methylvinylsiloxane-
 dimethylsiloxane 63.5, $(\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}_{1/2})_{0.6}[(\text{CH}_2:\text{CH})\text{Me}_2\text{SiO}_{1/2}]_{0.1}(\text{SiO}_4/2)_{1.0}$ 25,
 and Me_3SiO -terminated dimethylsiloxane-methylhydrogensiloxane 11.4 parts
 was emulsified in the presence of polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether, cured
 after addition of Pt-1,3-divinyltetramethyldisiloxane complex at room
temperature for 1 day, and dried to give the granules showing storage
 modulus $239 + 103$ dyne/cm², loss modulus $28 + 103$ dyne/cm²
 (both 1 rad/s), and good handle.

ICM C08L083-07

ICS C08K003-08; C08K003-10; C08L083-07; C08L083-04; C08L083-05

CC 39-10 (Synthetic Elastomers and Natural Rubber)

IT 1343-98-2D, Silicic acid, dimethylvinylsilyl- and trimethylsilyl-
 terminated **156118-35-3D**, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol
 copolymer, dimethylvinylsiloxyl-**terminated**

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
 engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(rubber; manufacture of **granular** vulcanized silicone rubbers with good handle by emulsion polymerization)

IT 156118-35-3D, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer, dimethylvinylsiloxy-**terminated**

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(rubber; manufacture of **granular** vulcanized silicone rubbers with good handle by emulsion polymerization)

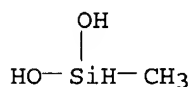
RN 156118-35-3 HCAPLUS

CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methylsilanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3

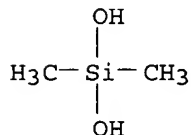
CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 2

CRN 1066-42-8

CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 27 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:136355 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:185266

TITLE: Silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber powders and **cosmetics** containing them

INVENTOR(S): Ohmura, Naoki; Iguchi, Yoshinori; Kuwata, Satoshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin-Etsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 2000063674	A2	20000229	JP 1998-240452	19980826 <--
JP 3501658	B2	20040302		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-240452	19980826 <--
ED Entered STN: 29 Feb 2000				
AB Cosmetics , which show durability and excellent appearance, contain title powders comprising (A) cured silicone rubber powders containing				

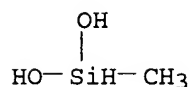
structure units $[(R_1R_2SiO)]$, $[(R_2)_2SiO]$, and $[(R_2)_3SiO_{1/2}]$ [$R_1 = (CH_2)_aR_f$; $R_f = C_{1-20}$ perfluoroalkyl; $a = 1-6$; $R_2 = C_{1-20}$ hydrocarbyl, H; $R_1/(R_1 + R_2) = 0.05-0.5$] and showing average particle size $0.1-100 \mu m$ and JIS-A hardness 5-90 and (B) cured polyorganosiloxanes as coatings for A. A silicone powder was prepared by reaction of $CH_2:CHMe_2SiO(Me_2SiO)_{8.0}[CF_3(CH_2)_2MeSiO]_{23.0}SiMe_2CH:CH_2$ 284.9, $CH_2:CHMe_2SiO(Me_2SiO)_2.4[CF_3(CH_2)_2MeSiO]_{10.0}SiMe_2CH:CH_2$ 142.4, and $Me_3SiO(MeHSiO)_5.0[CF_3(CH_2)_2MeSiO]_{5.3}SiMe_3$ 72.7 g and treatment with $MeSi(OMe)_3$. A foundation containing the powder was prepared

- IC ICM C08L083-08
ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-02; A61K007-035; A61K007-06; A61K007-08;
C08K009-06
- CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 39
- ST **cosmetic** silicone rubber powder silsesquioxane coating
- IT **Cosmetics**
(**cosmetics** containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber powders)
- IT Silicone rubber, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**cosmetics** containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber powders)
- IT Silsesquioxanes
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**cosmetics** containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber powders)
- IT 25498-03-7P, Methyltrimethoxysilane homopolymer 153315-80-1P, Methyltrimethoxysilane homopolymer, sru
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**cosmetics** containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber powders)
- IT 156395-52-7DP, Dimethylsilanediol-methyl(3,3,3-trifluoropropyl)silanediol copolymer, vinyl-terminated, reaction products with trimethylsilyl-terminated methylsilanediol-methyl(trifluoropropyl)silanediol copolymer 163917-75-7DP, trimethylsilyl-terminated, reaction products with dimethylsilanediol-methyl(trifluoropropyl)silanediol copolymer
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(rubber; **cosmetics** containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber powders)
- IT 163917-75-7DP, trimethylsilyl-terminated, reaction products with dimethylsilanediol-methyl(trifluoropropyl)silanediol copolymer
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(rubber; **cosmetics** containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber powders)
- RN 163917-75-7 HCAPLUS
- CN Silanediol, methyl(3,3,3-trifluoropropyl)-, polymer with methylsilanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3

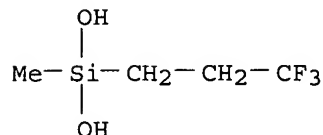
CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 2

CRN 660-78-6

CMF C4 H9 F3 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 28 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:89314 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:127492

TITLE: Oily **cosmetics** containing silicone rubber particles coated with polyorganosilsesquioxanes

INVENTOR(S): Kuwata, Satoshi; Iguchi, Yoshinori

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin-Etsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000038314	A2	20000208	JP 1998-299119	19981006 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-155366	A 19980520 <--

ED Entered STN: 08 Feb 2000

AB The invention provides an oily **cosmetic** containing silicone rubber particle, prepared from different organopolysiloxanes, and oil 20-99.9 %. The silicone rubber particle may coated with polyorganosilsesquioxane. Silicon rubber was prepared from dimethylvinylsilyl-terminated polydimethylsiloxane and trimethylsilyl-terminated methylsiloxane-dimethylsiloxane by hydrosilylation and coated with a methyltrimethoxysilane condensate. Then, the coated silicon rubber particles 15 parts were combined with TiO₂ 11, ZnO 11.5, kaolin 5, red iron oxide 0.8, yellow iron oxide 2.5, black iron oxide 0.2, squalene 24, microcryst. wax 5, octyldodecyl myristate 20 parts and other ingredients q.s. to make a foundation.

IC ICM A61K007-00
ICS A61K007-48; A61K007-02; A61K007-027; A61K007-032

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)

ST oily **cosmetic** silicone rubber polyorganosilsesquioxane coating

IT Beeswax
(**cosmetics** containing oils and silicone rubber particles coated with polyorganosilsesquioxanes)

IT Candelilla wax
Carnauba wax
Castor oil

Petrolatum
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetics containing oils and silicone rubber particles coated with polyorganosilsesquioxanes)

IT **Cosmetics**
 (eye liners; oily cosmetics containing silicone rubber particles coated with polyorganosilsesquioxanes)

IT **Cosmetics**
 (foundations; oily cosmetics containing silicone rubber particles coated with polyorganosilsesquioxanes)

IT **Cosmetics**
 (lipsticks; oily cosmetics containing silicone rubber particles coated with polyorganosilsesquioxanes)

IT Hydrocarbon waxes, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (microcryst.; cosmetics containing oils and silicone rubber particles coated with polyorganosilsesquioxanes)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
 Silicone rubber, biological studies
 Silsesquioxanes
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (oily cosmetics containing silicone rubber particles coated with polyorganosilsesquioxanes)

IT **Cosmetics**
 (oily; oily cosmetics containing silicone rubber particles coated with polyorganosilsesquioxanes)

IT Lanolin
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (wax; cosmetics containing oils and silicone rubber particles coated with polyorganosilsesquioxanes)

IT 111-02-4, Squalene 538-23-8, Trioctanoyl glyceride 541-02-6, Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 9016-00-6, Dimethylpolysiloxane 83826-43-1, Octyldodecyl myristate
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetics containing oils and silicone rubber particles coated with polyorganosilsesquioxanes)

IT 25498-03-7P, Methyltrimethoxysilane homopolymer 59942-04-0P 153315-80-1P, Methyltrimethoxysilane homopolymer, ladder sru 156118-35-3DP, dimethylvinylsilyl-terminated
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (oily cosmetics containing silicone rubber particles coated with polyorganosilsesquioxanes)

IT 156118-35-3DP, dimethylvinylsilyl-terminated
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (oily cosmetics containing silicone rubber particles coated with polyorganosilsesquioxanes)

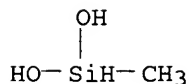
RN 156118-35-3 HCAPLUS

CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methylsilanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3

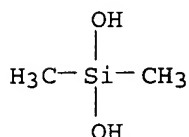
CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 2

CRN 1066-42-8

CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 29 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:50083 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:94550

TITLE: Particles of cured fluorosilicone rubber and
cosmetic preparation

INVENTOR(S): Omura, Naoki; Inokuchi, Yoshinori; Kuwata, Satochi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 972787	A1	20000119	EP 1999-401648	19990701 <--
EP 972787	B1	20040428		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2000026607	A2	20000125	JP 1998-200779	19980715 <--
JP 3632732	B2	20050323		
US 6280749	B1	20010828	US 1999-351905	19990714 <--
			JP 1998-200779	A 19980715 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

ED Entered STN: 21 Jan 2000

AB The fluorosilicone rubber has a siloxane composition of 3 types of units [R1R2SiO2/2], [R22SiO2/2] and [R23SiO1/2], where R1 = 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl group and R2 = Me, at molar ratio of R1/(R1+R2) 0-0.5 and average particle diameter 0.1-100 μm and a rubber hardness 5-90. The powder is useful as an ingredient in a **cosmetic** or toiletry preparation to effect improved sustainability of the **cosmetic** finish and decreased unevenness of coloring on human **skin**. A silicone rubber powder was prepared by mixing dimethylvinylsilyl-terminated dimethylsilanediol-methyl-3,3,3-trifluoropropylsilanediol copolymer and trimethylsilyl-terminated methylsilanediol-methyl-3,3,3-trifluoropropylsilanediol copolymer in water containing a surfactant, adding hydrosilation catalyst solution, stirring 24 h at room **temperature**, then

heating to 80°, isolating and drying to give powder having hardness 23, useful as a **cosmetic** ingredient.

IC ICM C08G077-24
ICS A61K007-00; C08L083-08

CC 39-4 (Synthetic Elastomers and Natural Rubber)
Section cross-reference(s): 62

ST fluoro silicone rubber powder **cosmetic** ingredient;
dimethylsilanediol trifluoropropylsilanediol copolymer rubber; hardness
nonmigrating fluoro silicone rubber

IT **Cosmetics**
(eye shadows; particles of cured fluorosilicone rubber for
cosmetic preparation)

IT Silicone rubber, preparation
Silicone rubber, preparation
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP
(Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP
(Preparation); USES (Uses)
(fluorine-containing; particles of cured fluorosilicone rubber for
cosmetic preparation)

IT **Cosmetics**
(foundations; particles of cured fluorosilicone rubber for
cosmetic preparation)

IT Fluoro rubber
Fluoro rubber
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP
(Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP
(Preparation); USES (Uses)
(silicone; particles of cured fluorosilicone rubber for
cosmetic preparation)

IT **163917-75-7D, trimethylsilyl-terminated**
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinker; **particles** of cured fluorosilicone rubber for
cosmetic preparation)

IT 156395-52-7D, Dimethylsilanediol-methyl-3,3,3-trifluoropropylsilanediol
copolymer, dimethylvinylsilyl-terminated
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(particles of cured fluorosilicone rubber for **cosmetic**
preparation)

IT **163917-75-7D, trimethylsilyl-terminated**
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinker; **particles** of cured fluorosilicone rubber for
cosmetic preparation)

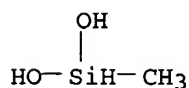
RN 163917-75-7 HCAPLUS

CN Silanediol, methyl(3,3,3-trifluoropropyl)-, polymer with methylsilanediol
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3

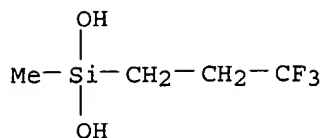
CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 2

CRN 660-78-6

CMF C4 H9 F3 O2 Si



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L174 ANSWER 30 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:658004 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:227615

TITLE: Water-in-oil emulsions containing polyether-polysiloxanes as emulsifiers and ethanol

INVENTOR(S): Nakayama, Junko; Inagawa, Takashi; Itsumi, Takeshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kosei Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000256127	A2	20000919	JP 1999-67747	19990315 <--
JP 3633820	B2	20050330		

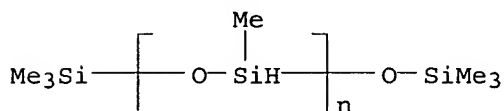
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-67747 19990315 <--

ED Entered STN: 20 Sep 2000

AB The compns., which show good stability, refresh skin, and have no stickiness, contain (A) R₂SiR₁2O(SiR₁2O)_jSiR₁2R₂ [R₁ = C1-5 alkyl; R₂ = Q1O(C₂H₄O)_h(C₃H₆O)_iR₃ (Q1 = C1-5 hydrocarbylene; R₃ = HJ, C1-5 alkyl, Ac; h = 1-50; i = 0-50; j = 0-150)] 0.05-10, (B) ≥1 selected from Me₃SiO(SiMe₂O)_xSiMe₃ (x = 4-100), Me₃SiO(SiMe₂O)_y(SiMePhO)_zSiMe₃ (z ≥ 1; y + z = 1-100), and cyclosiloxanes I (p = 3-6) 12-60, (C) water repellent-treated powder 0.1-60, (D) a mixture of EtOH and H₂O (50:50-2:98) 15-80, and optionally (E) ≥1 selected from R₆aR₇bR₈cSiO(4-a-b-c)/2 and R₆aR₇bR₁₁cSiO(4-a-b-c)/2 [R₆ = C1-10 alkyl, H, aryl, aralkyl, fluoroalkyl; R₇ = CmH_{2m}O(C₂H₄O)_d(C₃H₆O)_eR₉ (m = 1-5; d, e ≥ 0; d + e ≥ 1-200; R₉ = H, C1-5 hydrocarbyl, COR₁₀; R₁₀ = C1-5 hydrocarbyl); R₈ = C10-30 hydrocarbyl; R₁₁ = CnH_{2n}O(C₂H₄O)_f(C₃H₆O)_gR₁₂ (n = 1-5; f, g ≥ 0; f + g ≥ 0-200; R₁₂ = C10-30 hydrocarbyl); 1.0 ≤ a ≤ 2.5; 0.001 ≤ b ≤ 1.5; 0.001 ≤ c ≤ 1.5]. A liquid foundation containing H(OC₂H₄)₇-20OC₃H₆SiMe₂O(SiMe₂O)₄₀-80SiMe₂C₃H₆O(C₂H₄O)₇-20H 1.0, decamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 15.0, dimethylpolysiloxane 10.0, methylphenylpolysiloxane 5.0, powder (a mixture of TiO₂, talc, red Fe oxide, yellow Fe oxide, and black Fe oxide) treated with KF 99 (Me H polysiloxane) 15.0, perfume, and EtOH-H₂O mixture (20:80) to 100% was prepared and evaluated. The foundation was kept at 5 or 45° for 2 wk to show good stability.

IC ICM A61K007-00

ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-032; A61K007-42; A61K007-48
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 IT 544-63-8, Myristic acid, biological studies 555-35-1, Aluminum palmitate
 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, perfluoroalkyl esters, biological studies
 26403-67-8, KF 99 83271-10-7, Dextrin palmitate
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (pigment **powder** treated with; water-in-oil emulsions containing
 polyether-polysiloxanes as emulsifiers, polysiloxanes, water-repellent
powder, and EtOH)
 IT 26403-67-8, KF 99
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (pigment **powder** treated with; water-in-oil emulsions containing
 polyether-polysiloxanes as emulsifiers, polysiloxanes, water-repellent
powder, and EtOH)
 RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -
 [(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

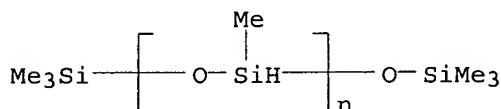


L174 ANSWER 31 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:500453 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:124938
 TITLE: Stable water-in-oil emulsions for cosmetics
 INVENTOR(S): Yamaguchi, Kazuhiro; Miyahara, Reiji; Nanba, Tomiyuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000204276	A2	20000725	JP 1999-4759	19990111 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-4759	19990111 <--

ED Entered STN: 25 Jul 2000
 AB The emulsions contain nonionic surfactants R10[CH(C6H13)(CH2)10CO2]a(C2H4O)m[CO(CH2)10(C6H13)]bOR2 (I; R1, R2 = H, C1-6 lower alkyl; a + b = 1-30; m = 10-200) 0.05-5.0, liquid oils 7.0-60.0, and organic acid salts, amino acids, and/or their salts 0.07-6.5 weight%. A nonsticky cosmetic emulsion containing
 I (a = b = 5, m = 30, R1 = R2 = H; 12-hydroxystearic acid-ethylene oxide block copolymer) 2, octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 16, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 4, glyceryl tri(2-ethylhexanoate) 10, Na glutamate 3.5, and H2O to 100 weight% gave a refreshing feeling to the skin.
 IC ICM C08L101-16
 ICS B01F017-34; B01F017-52; C08K005-00; C08L091-00; A61K007-00; A61K007-02; A61K007-032; A61K007-42; B01J013-00; C08L101-16; C08L071-02
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

- IT 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, perfluoroalkyl esters, biological studies 26403-67-8, KF 99 37307-33-8, Dextrin stearate 49718-23-2D, Methylsilanediol homopolymer, trimethylsilyl-terminated 83271-10-7, Dextrin palmitate
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (powders treated with; stable water-in-oil cosmetic emulsions containing hydroxystearic acid-ethylene oxide block copolymer surfactants, oils, organic acid salts and/or amino acids (salts), and hydrophobized powders)
- IT 26403-67-8, KF 99
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (powders treated with; stable water-in-oil cosmetic emulsions containing hydroxystearic acid-ethylene oxide block copolymer surfactants, oils, organic acid salts and/or amino acids (salts), and hydrophobized powders)
- RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 32 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:408939 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:44976

TITLE: Weather-resistant powder polyester coating compositions

INVENTOR(S): Masuda, Toshiyuki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanegafuchi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000169759	A2	20000620	JP 1998-352699	19981211
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-352699	19981211

ED Entered STN: 20 Jun 2000

AB Title compns. contain $\geq 30\%$ (based on total crosslinkable polymer contents) polyesters having glass-transition temperature (T_g) of 40-100°, number-average mol. weight (M_n) of 2,000-20,000, and terminal silyl groups with units $\text{R1aSiO}_3\text{-a}$ [$\text{R1} = \text{C1-10 alkyl}$, C6-10 aryl , C7-10 aralkyl ; $\text{X} = \text{H}$, halogen, OH, NH_2 , amido, (thio)alkoxy, phenoxy, acyloxy, aminoxy, ketoxymeto, alkenyloxy; $\text{a} = 0-2$]. A composition containing ethylene glycol-isophthalic acid-neopentyl glycol-terephthalic acid copolymer/ $\text{HSi}(\text{OEt})_3$ reaction product (with T_g 58°, M_n 4,000) 67, monobutylSn oxide 0.9, TiO_2 30, and additives 2.1 parts showed gloss 94% with retention $\geq 85\%$ after 1,500 h under sunshine weatherometer.

IC ICM C09D005-03

ICS C09D163-00; C09D167-02; C09D175-06; C08G018-42; C08G018-79;

C08G018-80; C08G059-42; C08G063-695

CC 42-8 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

IT **Polysiloxanes, uses****Polysiloxanes, uses**

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(polyester-; crosslinkable **silyl-terminated**
polyester **powder coatings** with weather resistance)

L174 ANSWER 33 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:772539 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:6238

TITLE: **Cosmetic** aerosols containing
organopolysiloxane composite powders

INVENTOR(S): Kuwata, Satoshi; Iguchi, Yoshinori

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin-Etsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11335254	A2	19991207	JP 1998-155369	19980520 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-155369	19980520 <--

ED Entered STN: 07 Dec 1999

AB The aerosols, useful for antiperspirants and deodorants, contain composite powders comprising ≥ 2 kinds of organopolysiloxanes and propellants. Vinyl-terminated di-Me polysiloxane was cured with di-Me Me H polysiloxane in an emulsion containing a Pt catalyst to give silicone rubber particles (average size 15 μm), which were stirred with $\text{MeSi}(\text{OMe})_3$ to give polyorganosilsesquioxane-coated composite powder. An antiperspirant aerosol containing the powder gave a smooth feel and showed deodorant effect.

IC ICM A61K007-32
ICS A61K007-00

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
Section cross-reference(s): 38, 39

ST **cosmetic** aerosol silicone rubber silsesquioxane powder;
antiperspirant aerosol silicone rubber silsesquioxane powder; deodorant aerosol silicone rubber silsesquioxane powder

IT **Cosmetics**
(aerosols; **cosmetic** aerosols containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber composite powders)

IT **Deodorants (personal)**
(**cosmetic** aerosols containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber composite powders)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
Silicone rubber, biological studies
Silsesquioxanes
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified);
BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**cosmetic** aerosols containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber composite powders)

IT 25498-03-7P, Methyltrimethoxysilane homopolymer 153315-80-1P,
Methyltrimethoxysilane homopolymer, ladder sru
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified);
BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

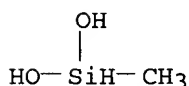
(cosmetic aerosols containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber composite powders)

- IT 31900-57-9DP, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer, dimethylvinylsilyl-terminated, reaction products with di-Me Me H siloxane 59942-04-0DP, Dimethylsiloxane, vinyl-terminated, reaction products with di-Me Me H siloxane 156118-35-3DP, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer, **trimethylsilyl-terminated**, reaction products with vinyl-terminated di-Me siloxane
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (rubber; **cosmetic aerosols containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber composite powders**)
- IT 156118-35-3DP, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer, **trimethylsilyl-terminated**, reaction products with vinyl-terminated di-Me siloxane
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (rubber; **cosmetic aerosols containing silsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber composite powders**)
- RN 156118-35-3 HCAPLUS
- CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methylsilanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3

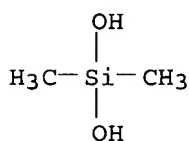
CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 2

CRN 1066-42-8

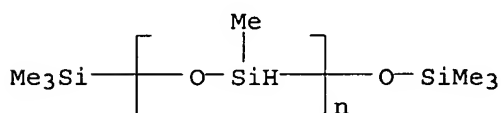
CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 34 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:708001 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:305973
 TITLE: Polysilane- or polysiloxane-treated metal-coated powders and their manufacture
 INVENTOR(S): Fukushima, Motoo; Ito, Kunio
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin-Etsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

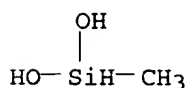
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11306855	A2	19991105	JP 1998-121836	19980415 <--
JP 3389858	B2	20030324		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-121836	19980415 <--
ED Entered STN: 05 Nov 1999				
AB The powders are manufactured by (1) treating powders with polysilanes or Si-H-containing polysiloxanes and (2) treating the powders coated with Si-containing polymer films in metal salt solns. for supporting of metals on the polymer films to form metal coatings. The obtained powders are also claimed. The powders show good catalytic and elec. property and high heat resistance and are useful for elec. conducting fillers, antimicrobial agents, coatings, etc.				
IC ICM H01B001-00 ICS C23C018-32; H01B001-22				
CC 76-2 (Electric Phenomena) Section cross-reference(s): 38, 56				
IT 7440-02-0, Nickel, uses 7440-05-3, Palladium, uses 7440-22-4, Silver, uses 7440-48-4, Cobalt, uses 7440-50-8, Copper, uses 26403-67-8, Methyl hydrogen siloxane, trimethylsilyl-terminated 49718-23-2D , Methylsilanediol homopolymer, trimethylsilyl-terminated RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (manufacture of polysilane- or polysiloxane-treated metal-coated powders)				
IT 26403-67-8, Methyl hydrogen siloxane, trimethylsilyl-terminated 49718-23-2D , Methylsilanediol homopolymer, trimethylsilyl-terminated RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (manufacture of polysilane- or polysiloxane-treated metal-coated powders)				
RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS				
CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



RN 49718-23-2 HCAPLUS
CN Silanediol, methyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3
CMF C H6 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 35 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:551782 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:163373
 TITLE: Black magnetic composite particles and black magnetic
 electrostatographic toner using the same
 INVENTOR(S): Hayashi, Kazuyuki; Morii, Hiroko; Tanaka, Yasuyuki;
 Ishitani, Seiji
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toda Kogyo Corp., Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 91 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 936507	A2	19990818	EP 1999-301117	19990216 <--
EP 936507	A3	19991117		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 11305480	A2	19991105	JP 1999-36961	19990216 <--
JP 3664216	B2	20050622		
US 2002192584	A1	20021219	US 2002-73043	20020212 <--
US 6562532	B2	20030513		
US 2003073016	A1	20030417	US 2002-141959	20020510 <--
US 6638675	B2	20031028		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-52826	A 19980217 <--
			US 1999-248283	B2 19990211 <--
			EP 1999-301117	A 19990216 <--
			JP 1999-227825	A 19990811 <--
			US 2000-541725	A2 20000403 <--
			JP 2000-131865	A 20000428 <--
			EP 2000-306840	A 20000810 <--
			US 2000-636224	A2 20000810 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:163373

ED Entered STN: 01 Sep 1999

AB Black magnetic composite particles for a black magnetic electrostatog.
 toner comprise (a) magnetic iron oxide particles having an average particle
 diameter of 0.055-0.95 μ m, (b) a coating on the surface of the magnetic
 iron oxide particles, comprising at least one organosilicon compound
 selected from (1) organosilane compds. obtained by drying or **heat**
 -treating alkoxysilane compds., (2) polysiloxanes or modified
 polysiloxanes, and (3) fluoroalkylorganosilane compds. obtained by drying
 or **heat**-treating fluoroalkylsilane compds., and (c) carbon black
 fine particles adhered onto at least a part of the coating, which have a
 particle size of from 0.002 to 0.05 μ m and which are present in an amount
 of from 1 to 25 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the magnetic iron
 oxide particles.

IC ICM G03G009-083
 ICS G03G009-09; C01G049-00

CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other
 Reprographic Processes)

IT 26403-67-8, TSF484

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (electrostatog. toners with black magnetic composite **particles**
 with **coatings** containing)

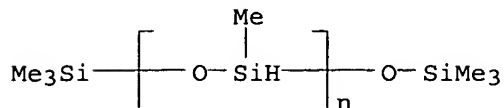
IT 26403-67-8, TSF484

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (electrostatog. toners with black magnetic composite **particles**)

with coatings containing)

RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS

CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -
[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 36 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:292615 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:326351

TITLE: Black iron-based composite particles, process for
producing the same, paint and rubber or resin
composition containing the same

INVENTOR(S): Hayashi, Kazuyuki; Tanaka, Yasuyuki; Morii, Hiroko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toda Kogyo Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 118 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

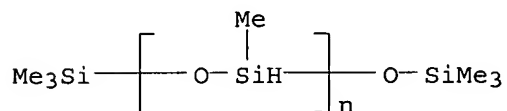
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 913431	A2	19990506	EP 1998-308925	19981030 <--
EP 913431	A3	19991006		
EP 913431	B1	20020717		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 11323174	A2	19991126	JP 1998-303791	19981026 <--
JP 3654413	B2	20050602		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-316150	A 19971031 <--
			JP 1998-76519	A 19980310 <--

ED Entered STN: 13 May 1999

AB Black iron-based composite particles of the present invention comprise:
(i) black iron oxide particles or black iron oxide hydroxide particles
having an average particle size of 0.08 to 1.0 μm ; (ii) a coating layer
formed on the surface of said particles (i) said coating layer comprising
an organosilicon compound which is: (1) an organosilane compound obtainable by
drying or **heat**-treating an alkoxysilane compound, (2) a
polysiloxane or modified polysiloxane, or (3) a fluoroalkyl organosilane
compound obtainable by drying or **heat**-treating a fluoroalkylsilane
compound; and (iii) carbon black fine particles having an average particle size
of 0.005 to 0.05 μm , adhered on at least a part of said coating layer.
Such composite particles have excellent dispersibility in a paint vehicle,
or a rubber or resin composition on the basis of a small amount of the carbon
black fine particles which are desorbed from the surface of the composite
particles. They also have a high blackness substantially identical to a
blackness of carbon black fine particles used alone, even when carbon
black is contained therein only in a small amount. The paint films containing
these composite pigments have good acid resistance, and the rubber and
resin materials containing these composite pigments have good **heat**
aging resistance.

IC ICM C09C001-24

- CC 42-6 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 37, 39
- ST black pigment silane coated iron oxide; acid resistant paint black pigment coated iron oxide; **heat** aging resistant rubber black pigment coated iron oxide; plastic **heat** aging resistant black pigment coated iron oxide; carbon black coated iron oxide black pigment; fluorosilane coated iron oxide black pigment; polysiloxane coated iron oxide black pigment
- IT 78-10-4, Tetraethoxysilane 78-62-6, Dimethyldiethoxysilane 429-60-7, TSL8257 681-84-5 780-69-8, Phenyltriethoxysilane 1112-39-6, Dimethyldimethoxysilane 1185-55-3 2031-67-6 2553-19-7, Diphenyldiethoxysilane 2996-92-1 5575-48-4, Decyltrimethoxysilane 6843-66-9, Diphenyldimethoxysilane 9016-00-6, TSF451 18395-30-7, Isobutyltrimethoxysilane 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, reaction products with dimethylsilanediol-hydroxyalkylmethylsilanediol copolymer 25322-69-4D, Polypropylene glycol, reaction products with dimethylsilanediol-hydroxyalkylmethylsilanediol copolymer **26403-67-8**, TSF484 31230-04-3D, Methylphenylsilanediol homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated 31692-79-2, L9000 31900-57-9D, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer, hydroxy-terminated 34557-89-6, YF3804 49718-23-2, Methylsilanediol homopolymer **49718-23-2D**, Methylsilanediol homopolymer, **trimethylsilyl-terminated** 83048-65-1, TSL8233
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(black iron oxide-based **particles coated** by silanes or siloxanes and carbon black for pigments for paints, rubber, and plastics)
- IT **26403-67-8**, TSF484 **49718-23-2D**, Methylsilanediol homopolymer, **trimethylsilyl-terminated**
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(black iron oxide-based **particles coated** by silanes or siloxanes and carbon black for pigments for paints, rubber, and plastics)
- RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS
- CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

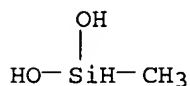


- RN 49718-23-2 HCAPLUS
- CN Silanediol, methyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3

CMF C H6 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 37 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:752858 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:341789
 TITLE: Makeup cosmetic composition
 INVENTOR(S): Kuwata, Satoshi; Inokuchi, Yoshinori
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 958805	A2	19991124	EP 1999-401080	19990503 <--
EP 958805	A3	20030709		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2000038317	A2	20000208	JP 1998-299118	19981006 <--
JP 2000038316	A2	20000208	JP 1999-115127	19990422 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-155364	A 19980520 <--

ED Entered STN: 26 Nov 1999

AB Disclosed is a novel makeup cosmetic composition which can be in a variety of preparation forms such as foundations and cheek rouges capable of imparting users thereof with an excellent feeling of use not only during but also after the cosmetic makeup finishing. Characteristically, the makeup composition of the invention is compounded, besides a non-silicone powder ingredient and an oily agent, with a limited amount of a powder of composite silicone particles, each particle consisting of a core of a cured silicone rubber and a cladding layer of a polyorganosilsesquioxane. The composite silicone particles can be prepared by the hydrolysis-condensation reaction of an organotrialkoxysilane in an aqueous suspension of particles of cured silicone rubber prepared by the hydrosilation reaction between a vinyl-containing organopolysiloxane and an organohydrogen polysiloxane as jointly emulsified in an aqueous medium.

IC ICM A61K007-02
ICS A61K007-48

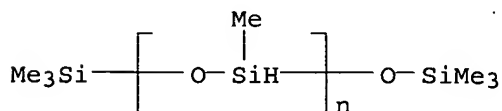
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 1185-55-3, Methyltrimethoxysilane 2530-83-8, 3-Glycidyoxypropyltrimethoxysilane 26403-67-8, Trimethylsilyl-terminated methylhydrogensiloxane 59942-04-0
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (cosmetic makeups containing silicone composite particles)

IT 26403-67-8, Trimethylsilyl-terminated methylhydrogensiloxane
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (cosmetic makeups containing silicone composite particles)

RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS

CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

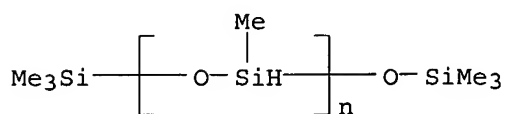


L174 ANSWER 38 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:752857 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:341750
 TITLE: Hair-care treatment compositions comprising silicone composite particles
 INVENTOR(S): Kuwata, Satoshi; Inokuchi, Yoshinori
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 958804	A2	19991124	EP 1999-401115	19990506 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2000038321	A2	20000208	JP 1999-115142	19990422 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-155368	A 19980520 <--

ED Entered STN: 26 Nov 1999
 AB Disclosed is a novel hair-care treatment composition which can be in a variety of forms such as hair sprays and hair rinse compns. capable of imparting users thereof with an excellent feeling of use not only during but also after the hair-care treatment by using the same. Characteristically, the hair-care treatment composition of the invention is compounded, besides various kinds of base ingredients acceptable for toiletry prepns., with a limited amount of a powder of composite silicone particles, each particle consisting of a core of a cured silicone rubber and a cladding layer of a polyorganosilsesquioxane resin. The composite silicone particles can be prepared by the hydrolysis-condensation reaction of an organotrialkoxy silane in an aqueous suspension of spherical particles of a cured silicone rubber prepared by the hydrosilation reaction between a vinyl-containing organopolysiloxane and an organohydrogen polysiloxane as jointly emulsified in an aqueous medium.
 IC ICM A61K007-00
 ICS A61K007-06
 CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
 IT 1185-55-3, Methyl trimethoxysilane 2530-83-8, 3-Glycidyloxypropyltrimethoxysilane **26403-67-8**, Trimethylsilyl-terminated methyl hydrogen siloxane 59942-04-0
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (hair prepns. containing silicone composite **particles**)
 IT **26403-67-8**, Trimethylsilyl-terminated methyl hydrogen siloxane
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (hair prepns. containing silicone composite **particles**)
 RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 39 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:481999 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:120621

TITLE: Powder compositions having improved dispersing abilities containing powder and polysiloxane-containing copolymers for cosmetics

INVENTOR(S): Tachibana, Kiyomi; Shimizu, Toru

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kose Corp., Japan; Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 34 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 931537	A2	19990728	EP 1999-100336	19990113 <--
EP 931537	A3	20030917		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 11263708	A2	19990928	JP 1998-368469	19981210 <--
JP 3661119	B2	20050615		
JP 11263706	A2	19990928	JP 1998-368470	19981210 <--
TW 587943	B	20040521	TW 1998-87121499	19981223 <--
CA 2259096	AA	19990713	CA 1999-2259096	19990112 <--
CN 1230398	A	19991006	CN 1999-100421	19990113 <--
US 6342239	B1	20020129	US 2000-679072	20001005 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-18217	A 19980113 <--
			JP 1998-18218	A 19980113 <--
			US 1999-226150	B1 19990107 <--

ED Entered STN: 04 Aug 1999

AB A powder composition comprises a copolymer containing an organopolysiloxane monomer

and one or more kinds of monomer selected from a group composed by a monomer containing N group, a monomer possessing a polyoxyalkylene group, a monomer possessing a polylactone group, a monomer possessing a hydroxyl group and a monomer possessing an anionic group, and a powder. Further, a powder dispersion in oil comprising the copolymer, powder and oil, and a cosmetic composition containing them are disclosed. The powder composition and a powder

dispersion in oil have a less cohesion of powder particles and is superior in a dispersing ability and a dispersion stability. The cosmetic composition which contains the powder composition has a good stability and gives an excellent sensation at the actual use. A viscose liquid product was prepared from CH₂:CMeCO₂(CH₂)₃(SiMe₂O)_nSiMe₃ (n = 25) 92, acrylamide 1.6, styrene 2, toluene 100, and azobis(isobutyronitrile) 2 g. The product was combined with decamethylcyclopentasiloxane and ZnO to make a ZnO dispersion. A sunscreening W/O milky lotion containing the ZnO dispersion was also prepared. The sunscreening lotion had a good dispersion stability.

IC ICM A61K007-00

ICS A61K007-035; A61K007-48; C08L083-00

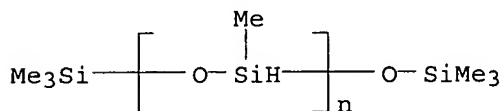
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 1112-39-6, KBM-22 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), biological studies
5575-48-4, KBM-3103 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies
26403-67-8, KF-99

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(powder compns. containing powder and

polysiloxane-containing copolymers for **cosmetics**)
 IT 26403-67-8, KF-99
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (powder compns. containing powder and
 polysiloxane-containing copolymers for **cosmetics**)
 RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -
 [(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 40 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:555704 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:235443

TITLE: **Cosmetic** powders coated with
 fluorine-containing silicones and **cosmetics**
 containing the powders

INVENTOR(S): Furukawa, Yutaka; Odera, Mami

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Asahi Glass Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 10226625	A2	19980825	JP 1997-34037	19970218 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-34037	19970218 <--

ED Entered STN: 01 Sep 1998

AB The **cosmetic** powders are surface treated with F-containing silicones
 (A) having ≥ 2 organosiloxane units containing Si atoms bonded to XRf
 [A1; Rf = (ether-containing) monovalent polyfluorohydrocarbon residue; X =
 (C-O-C ether linkage-containing) divalent hydrocarbon residue] and Si atoms
 bonded to (CH₂)_aSi(R₁)₃-bYb (A2; R₁ = monovalent organic residue; Y =
 hydrolyzable group; a ≥ 1 ; b = 1-3). The powders spread well on the
skin and are resistant to water, oil, and sebum. A mixed powder
 containing mica 24.2, talc 22.6, TiO₂ 0.6, ZnO 2.1, spherical nylon 1.1, and
 pigment 1 weight part was sprayed with an EtOH solution containing 2.1 weight
 parts

CF₃(CF₂)₇(CH₂)₂SiO(OMe)₃ and dried to give a coated powder. A
makeup cosmetic containing the powder was formulated.

IC ICM A61K007-02

ICS A61K007-00; C08G077-385; C08L083-08; C09C003-12

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)

ST fluorine silicone coated **cosmetic** powder

IT Pigments, nonbiological

(**cosmetic** powders coated with F-containing silicones)

IT Mica-group minerals, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)

(**cosmetic** powders coated with F-containing silicones)

IT Fluoropolymers, biological studies
 Fluoropolymers, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified);
 BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (perfluoroalkyl polysiloxane-; **cosmetic** powders coated with
 F-containing silicones)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
 Polysiloxanes, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified);
 BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (perfluoroalkyl; **cosmetic** powders coated with F-containing
 silicones)

IT Polyamides, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (spherical; **cosmetic** powders coated with F-containing silicones)

IT 1309-37-1, Red iron oxide, biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide,
 biological studies 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, biological studies
 2379-74-0, Japan Red 226 12227-89-3, Black iron oxide 13463-67-7,
 Titania, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies
 83048-65-1 212900-87-3D, trimethylsilyl-terminated
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (**cosmetic** powders coated with F-containing silicones)

IT 2768-02-7DP, reaction products with F-containing silicones 61589-64-8DP,
 reaction products with dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer and
 vinyltrimethoxysilane 156118-35-3DP, Dimethylsilanediol-
 methylsilanediol copolymer, **trimethylsilyl-terminated**,
 reaction products with vinyltrimethoxysilane and F-containing vinyl compound
 212900-84-0DP, **trimethylsilyl-terminated**,
 reaction products with vinyltrimethoxysilane
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified);
 BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (**cosmetic** powders coated with F-containing
 silicones)

IT 156118-35-3DP, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer,
trimethylsilyl-terminated, reaction products with
 vinyltrimethoxysilane and F-containing vinyl compound 212900-84-0DP,
trimethylsilyl-terminated, reaction products with
 vinyltrimethoxysilane
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified);
 BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (**cosmetic** powders coated with F-containing
 silicones)

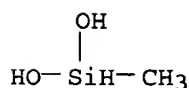
RN 156118-35-3 HCAPLUS

CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methylsilanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

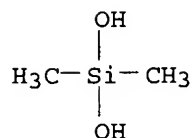
CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3

CMF C H6 O2 Si

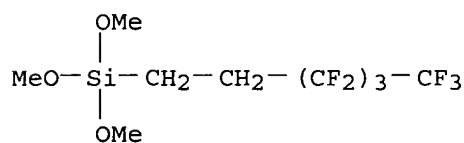


CM 2

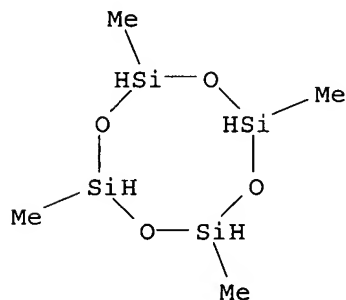
CRN 1066-42-8
CMF C2 H8 O2 Si

RN 212900-84-0 HCAPLUS
CN Cyclotetrasiloxane, 2,4,6,8-tetramethyl-, polymer with
trimethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-nonafluorohexyl)silane (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 85877-79-8
CMF C9 H13 F9 O3 Si

CM 2

CRN 2370-88-9
CMF C4 H16 O4 Si4

L174 ANSWER 41 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:618933 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:279429
TITLE: Stable silicone rubber suspensions
INVENTOR(S): Morita, Yoshitsugu; Sasaki, Atsushi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Toray Silicone Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09241511	A2	19970916	JP 1996-80769	19960308 <--
JP 3607404	B2	20050105		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-80769 19960308 <--

ED Entered STN: 27 Sep 1997

AB The title suspensions comprise (A) powdered silicone rubbers consisting of finely powdered amorphous SiO₂ (surface silanol d. $\geq 2/100$ Å², average particle sizes ≤ 1 µm) adhered on the surfaces of powdered silicone rubbers (average particle sizes 0.1-1000 µm), (B) surfactants, and (C) H₂O. Dimethylvinylsiloxyl-terminated dimethylpolysiloxane (50 parts) was mixed with 11 parts dimethylsiloxane-methylhydrogensiloxane copolymer, 2 parts vinylcyclohexene monoxide, a Me₂CHOH solution containing chloroplatinic acid, H₂O, and polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether to give an aqueous suspension of spherical powdered silicone rubber (average particle size 3 µm), which was mixed with powdered amorphous SiO₂ (surface silanol d. $4.2/100$ Å², primary average particle size 20 µm), **heated**, and dried to give a coated powdered silicone rubber. Then, the coated rubber 100, polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether 4, and H₂O 1000 parts were mixed to give a suspension, which showed good storage stability, dilution stability, and redispersibility.

IC ICM C08L083-04

ICS C08K003-36

CC 39-8 (Synthetic Elastomers and Natural Rubber)

IT 59942-04-ODP, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer, sru, dimethylvinylsiloxyl-terminated, polymers with dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer 156118-35-3DP, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer, **dimethylsilyl-terminated**, polymers dimethylvinylsiloxyl-terminated dimethylsilanediol homopolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(rubber; stable aqueous suspensions containing finely **powdered** amorphous SiO₂-**coated powdered** silicone rubber)

IT 156118-35-3DP, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer, **dimethylsilyl-terminated**, polymers dimethylvinylsiloxyl-terminated dimethylsilanediol homopolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(rubber; stable aqueous suspensions containing finely **powdered** amorphous SiO₂-**coated powdered** silicone rubber)

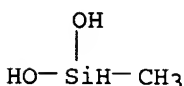
RN 156118-35-3 HCAPLUS

CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methylsilanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

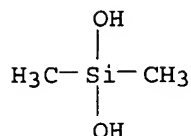
CRN 43641-90-3

CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 2

CRN 1066-42-8
 CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 42 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:223459 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:216469
 TITLE: **Cosmetics** containing silicone powders
 INVENTOR(S): Kuwata, Satoshi; Iguchi, Yoshinori
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shinetsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09020631	A2	19970121	JP 1995-173308	19950710 <--
JP 3086629	B2	20000911		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-173308 19950710 <--

ED Entered STN: 05 Apr 1997

AB **Cosmetics** contain polyorganosilsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber spherical particles [composite silicone powders]. The **cosmetics** show good spreadability on the **skin**. Dimethylvinylsilyl-terminated di-Me siloxane (500 g) and 20 g Me H polysiloxane were treated in aqueous phase in the presence of chloroplatinic acid-olefin complex and polyoxyethylene octylphenyl ether to give aqueous dispersion of silicone rubber spherical particles. Then, dropwise addition of MeSi(OMe)₃ to the emulsion and treatment of the mixture gave composite powders having 10 parts polyorganosilsesquioxane coatings on 100 parts silicone rubber particles. A **cosmetic** foundation containing the composite powders was formulated.

IC ICM A61K007-48

ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-02; A61K007-032

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)

ST polyorganosilsesquioxane coated silicone rubber **cosmetic**

IT **Cosmetics**

(**cosmetics** containing polyorganosilsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber particles)

IT Silicone rubber, biological studies

Silsesquioxanes

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified);

BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(**cosmetics** containing polyorganosilsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber particles)

IT **Cosmetics**

(eye shadows; **cosmetics** containing polyorganosilsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber particles)

IT **Cosmetics**
 (foundations; **cosmetics** containing polyorganosilsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber particles)

IT 25498-03-7P, Methyltrimethoxysilane homopolymer 153315-80-1P, Methyltrimethoxysilane homopolymer, ladder sru 156637-69-3P
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (**cosmetics** containing polyorganosilsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber particles)

IT 31900-57-9D, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer, dimethylvinylsilyl-terminated 59942-04-0 **156118-35-3D**, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer, **trimethylsilyl-terminated**
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (rubber manufacture from; **cosmetics** containing polyorganosilsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber particles)

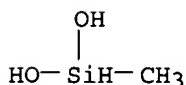
IT 156118-35-3P, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (rubber; **cosmetics** containing polyorganosilsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber particles)

IT **156118-35-3D**, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer, **trimethylsilyl-terminated**
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (rubber manufacture from; **cosmetics** containing polyorganosilsesquioxane-coated silicone rubber particles)

RN 156118-35-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methylsilanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

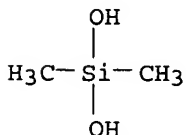
CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3
 CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 2

CRN 1066-42-8
 CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 43 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:479335 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:113125

TITLE: **Cosmetic** compositions containing nanoparticles coated with a lamellar phase based on a silicone surfactant
 INVENTOR(S): Simonnet, Jean-Thierry; Richart, Pascal
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal S. A., Fr.
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 780115	A1	19970625	EP 1996-402561	19961127 <--
EP 780115	B1	19981007		
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
FR 2742677	A1	19970627	FR 1995-15293	19951221 <--
FR 2742677	B1	19980116		
ES 2125703	T3	19990301	ES 1996-402561	19961127 <--
JP 09175931	A2	19970708	JP 1996-341883	19961220 <--
JP 3001821	B2	20000124		
US 5919487	A	19990706	US 1996-771837	19961223 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1995-15293	A 19951221 <--

ED Entered STN: 01 Aug 1997

AB **Cosmetic** compns. containing nanoparticles coated with a lamellar phase based on a silicone surfactant are disclosed. These compns. are used for the treatment of **skin**, mucous, nail, and **hair**. Polycaprolactone 1, tocopherol acetate 5, and DC 2-5695 1 g was dissolved in 200 mL acetone and the solution thus obtained was mixed with a solution of 0.5 g Pluronic F-68 IN 200 g water and stirred. The solvents were then evaporated until 100 mL suspension of nanocapsules with average diam

of 300 nm was obtained. Formulation of a **cosmetic** cream containing 10% suspension of above nanocapsules is disclosed.

IC ICM A61K007-00

ICS B01J013-22

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)

ST **cosmetic** compn nanoparticle coating silicone surfactant;
skin mucous nail **hair cosmetic** silicone

IT **Cosmetics**

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(antiaging; **cosmetic** compns. containing nanoparticles coated with lamellar phase based on silicone surfactant)

IT Polymers, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(biodegradable; **cosmetic** compns. containing nanoparticles coated with lamellar phase based on silicone surfactant)

IT **Cosmetics**

(creams; **cosmetic** compns. containing nanoparticles coated with lamellar phase based on silicone surfactant)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(di-Me, hydroxyalkyl Me, ethoxylated, DC 2-5695; **cosmetic** compns. containing nanoparticles coated with lamellar phase based on silicone surfactant)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)

(di-Me, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene-; **cosmetic** compns.
containing nanoparticles coated with lamellar phase based on silicone
surfactant)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)

(di-Me; **cosmetic** compns. containing nanoparticles coated with
lamellar phase based on silicone surfactant)

IT 58-95-7 79-81-2, Retinol palmitate 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 9003-22-9,
Vinylchloride-vinyl acetate copolymer 11103-57-4, Vitamin a
24980-41-4, Polycaprolactone 25086-15-1, Methacrylic acid-methyl
methacrylate copolymer 25248-42-4, Polycaprolactone 26023-30-3,
Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26680-10-4, Poly(D,L-lactide)
106392-12-5, Pluronic f-68 **156310-28-0D, trimethylsilyl**
-terminated

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)

(**cosmetic** compns. containing **nanoparticles**
coated with lamellar phase based on silicone surfactant)

IT **156310-28-0D, trimethylsilyl-terminated**

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)

(**cosmetic** compns. containing **nanoparticles**
coated with lamellar phase based on silicone surfactant)

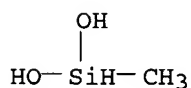
RN 156310-28-0 HCAPLUS

CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methylsilanediol and oxirane, graft
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3

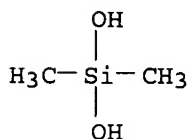
CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 2

CRN 1066-42-8

CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



CM 3

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



L174 ANSWER 44 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:784327 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:63238
 TITLE: Silicone rubber powder-containing cleaning agents
 showing good cleaning properties, storage stability
 and soft feeling
 INVENTOR(S): Morita, Yoshitsugu; Tachibana, Takashi; Harashima,
 Asao
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Toray Silicone Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09316492	A2	19971209	JP 1996-158843	19960530 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-158843	19960530 <--

ED Entered STN: 15 Dec 1997

AB Title agents, useful for skin cleansers and scrubbing agents, contain unshaped rubber powders of polyorganosiloxanes containing Si having polyoxyalkylene groups R1(OR2)mOR3 (R1, R2 = alkylene; R3 = H, alkyl; m = 2-100). Thus, 100 parts dimethylvinylsiloxy-terminated polydimethylsiloxane (I), 0.85 mol (as H bonding to Si on 1 mol vinyl group of I) trimethylsiloxy-terminated Me H polysiloxane, solution of H2PtCl6 in Me2CHOH, 4 parts Me3SiO[SiMe(C3H6(OC2H4)12OMe)O]5(SiMe2O)30SiMe3 (II), and 10 parts Me H polysiloxane-treated mica (average particle diameter approx. 4 μm) were mixed, molded at 150° for 30 min, and pulverized to give unshaped rubber powders with average particle diameter 74 μm. A face cleanser comprising the rubber powder 5, polyethylene powder 5, unshaped SiO2 powder 5, K laurate 10, triethanolamine 10, propylene glycol 10, EtOH 5, glycerin 10, II 0.3, and H2O 49.7 parts showed good storage stability and gave soft feeling and scrubbing actions to skin.

IC ICM C11D007-22
 ICS A61K007-02; A61K007-50; C08L083-04

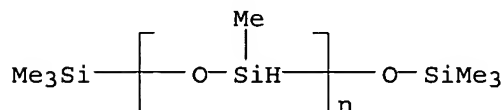
CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
 Section cross-reference(s): 39, 62

IT 26403-67-8, Methyl hydrogen siloxane, trimethylsilyl-terminated 49718-23-2D, Methyl hydrogen siloxane, trimethylsilyl-terminated 196494-39-0D, trimethylsilyl-terminated
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (crosslinking agents; polyoxyalkylene-silicone rubber powder -containing cleaning agents showing good cleaning properties, storage stability and soft feeling)

IT 26403-67-8, Methyl hydrogen siloxane, trimethylsilyl-terminated
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (crosslinking agents; polyoxyalkylene-silicone rubber powder -containing cleaning agents showing good cleaning properties, storage

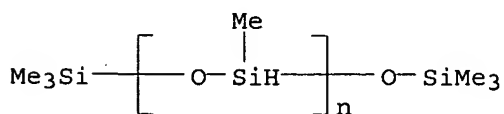
stability and soft feeling)

RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -
 [(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 45 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:678649 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:351052
 TITLE: Preparation of hydrosilylated powders for cosmetics
 INVENTOR(S): Fukui, Hiroshi; Kanamaru, Tetsuya; Ojima, Rika;
 Kawaura, Takeshi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09268112	A2	19971014	JP 1996-104418	19960330 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-104418	19960330 <--
ED Entered STN: 25 Oct 1997				
AB Powders for manufacturing cosmetics e.g. cosmetic foundations, sunscreen sticks and lipsticks are prepared by treating the powders with Si-H group-containing silicone compds. and the Si-H group-reacting comods. in aqueous solns. and then treating with hydrosilylation catalysts for hydrosilylation.				
IC ICM A61K007-02				
ICS A61K007-02; A61K007-027; A61K007-42; C09C001-04; C09C001-22; C09C001-28; C09C001-36; C09C001-42; C09C001-46; C09C003-12				
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)				
IT 26403-67-8P 26952-13-6P, Tetradecene				
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)				
(preparation of hydrosilylated powders for cosmetics)				
IT 26403-67-8P				
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)				
(preparation of hydrosilylated powders for cosmetics)				
RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS				
CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω - [(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



L174 ANSWER 46 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:733579 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:338742
 TITLE: Composite powders and sebum-resistant
cosmetics containing them
 INVENTOR(S): Nonomura, Masami; Sunago, Myuki; Suzuki, Toshuki;
 Sukai, Ichiro
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corp, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08245343	A2	19960924	JP 1995-52262	19950313 <--
JP 3511415	B2	20040329		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-52262 19950313 <--

ED Entered STN: 13 Dec 1996

AB **Cosmetics** contain composite powders comprising powders and sebum-resistant silicone-coated ZnO powders. The composite powders are stably dispersed in other **cosmetic** ingredients and the **cosmetics** give no unpleasant feeling to the **skin**. An emulsion was formulated containing KF 99P (silicone)-coated ZnO-polyethylene composite powders.

IC ICM A61K007-035
 ICS A61K007-00; C09C001-04; C09C003-12

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)

ST **cosmetic** silicone coated zinc oxide; sebum resistant composite powder **cosmetic**; polyethylene zinc oxide powder **cosmetic**

IT **Cosmetics**
 (composite powders containing silicone-coated zinc oxide for sebum-resistant **cosmetics**)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(composite powders containing silicone-coated zinc oxide for sebum-resistant **cosmetics**)

IT Polyamides, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(powders; composite powders containing silicone-coated zinc oxide for sebum-resistant **cosmetics**)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(Me hydrogen, KF 99P; composite powders containing silicone-coated zinc oxide for sebum-resistant **cosmetics**)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(di-Me, Me hydrogen, KF 9901; composite powders containing silicone-coated zinc oxide for sebum-resistant **cosmetics**)

IT 156118-35-3D, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer, **trimethylsilyl-terminated**
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)

(composite **powders** containing silicone-coated zinc oxide for sebum-resistant **cosmetics**)

IT 24937-16-4, Orgasol 2002

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(oil-absorbing powders; **cosmetics** containing sebum-resistant composite powders and oil-absorbing powders)

IT 1314-13-2, Finex 50, biological studies 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 24938-57-6, Nylon 5

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(powders; composite powders containing silicone-coated zinc oxide for sebum-resistant **cosmetics**)

IT 156118-35-3D, Dimethylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer, trimethylsilyl-terminated

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(composite **powders** containing silicone-coated zinc oxide for sebum-resistant **cosmetics**)

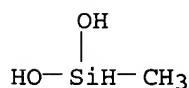
RN 156118-35-3 HCAPLUS

CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methylsilanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3

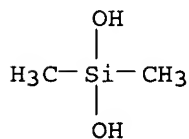
CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 2

CRN 1066-42-8

CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 47 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:197016 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:241788

TITLE: **Makeup cosmetics** containing

spherical powdered silicone rubber

INVENTOR(S): Morita, Yoshiji; Tachibana, Takashi; Harashima, Asao

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Toray Silicone, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08012524	A2	19960116	JP 1994-173616	19940630 <--
JP 3354296	B2	20021209		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-173616	19940630 <--

ED Entered STN: 06 Apr 1996

AB **Makeup cosmetics** contain 0.1-50 weight% spherical powdered silicone rubber (JIS A hardness 35-80) having average particle size 0.1-200 µm. The **cosmetics** show good spreadability and adhesion on **skin**. Dimethylvinylsiloxo-terminated polydimethylsiloxane (100 weight parts), 5.2 weight parts trimethylsiloxo-terminated polymethylhydrogensiloxane, and isopropanol solution containing chloroplatinic acid were mixed to give a liquid silicone rubber composition, which was mixed with a mixture of H₂O and polyoxyethylene lauryl ether and the dispersion was hardened by **heating** to give a spherical powdered silicone rubber having average particle size 30 µm and JIS A hardness 48. A powder foundation containing the powdered silicone rubber was formulated.

IC ICM A61K007-02

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)

Section cross-reference(s): 39

ST silicone rubber powder **makeup**

IT Particle size

(**makeup cosmetics** containing spherical powdered silicone rubber)

IT Rubber, silicone, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(**makeup cosmetics** containing spherical powdered silicone rubber)

IT **Cosmetics**

(**makeups, makeup cosmetics** containing spherical powdered silicone rubber)

IT **9004-73-3D**, Methyl hydrogen siloxane, trimethylsiloxo-terminated **49718-23-2D**, Methylsilanediol homopolymer, trimethylsiloxo-terminated

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(**makeup cosmetics** containing spherical powdered silicone rubber)

IT **9016-00-6D**, Dimethyl siloxane, dimethylvinylsiloxo-terminated **31900-57-9D**, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer, dimethylvinylsiloxo-terminated

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(rubber; **makeup cosmetics** containing spherical powdered silicone rubber)

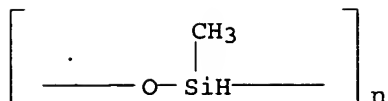
IT **9004-73-3D**, Methyl hydrogen siloxane, trimethylsiloxo-terminated **49718-23-2D**, Methylsilanediol homopolymer, trimethylsiloxo-terminated

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

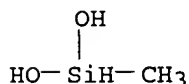
(**makeup cosmetics** containing spherical powdered silicone rubber)

RN 9004-73-3 HCAPLUS

CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)] (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 49718-23-2 HCAPLUS
 CN Silanediol, methyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 43641-90-3
 CMF C H6 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 48 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:902807 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:321709
 TITLE: **Cosmetics** containing polyalkylene
 group-containing reactive organopolysiloxane-coated
 inorganic powders
 INVENTOR(S): Noda, Isao; Shoji, Hiroaki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Unicar Co Ltd, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07206638	A2	19950808	JP 1994-17001	19940117 <--
JP 3476892	B2	20031210		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-17001	19940117 <--

ED Entered STN: 08 Nov 1995
 AB **Cosmetics** contain inorg. powders, which are surface-coated with
 polyalkylene group-containing reactive organopolysiloxanes to impart
 water-resistance, **skin** compatibility and softness, and product
 stability and dispersibility. As an example, an oily foundation contained
 organopolysiloxane-coated inorg. powders 8, beeswax 5.5, cetanol 4.5,
 hydrogenated lanolin 7, squalane 33, fatty acid glycerides 3.5,
 hydrophobic glycerin monostearate 2, POE sorbitan monolaurate 2, propylene
 glycol 4.5, perfumes, preservatives, antioxidants, and purified water to
 100 weight%.

IC ICM A61K007-02
 ICS A61K007-06; C09C003-12
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)
 ST **cosmetic** polyalkylene organopolysiloxane coating inorg powder
 IT **Cosmetics**
 (cosmetics containing polyalkylene group-containing reactive
 organopolysiloxane-coated inorg. powders)
 IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)

(polyalkylene group-containing reactive organo-; **cosmetics** containing
polyalkylene group-containing reactive organopolysiloxane-coated inorg.
powders)

IT **Cosmetics**

(creams, **cosmetics** containing polyalkylene group-containing reactive
organopolysiloxane-coated inorg. powders)

IT **Cosmetics**

(foundations, oily; **cosmetics** containing polyalkylene
group-containing reactive organopolysiloxane-coated inorg. powders)

IT **Cosmetics**

(powders, organopolysiloxane-coated inorg.; **cosmetics** containing
polyalkylene group-containing reactive organopolysiloxane-coated inorg.
powders)

IT 157478-91-6D, trimethylsilyl-terminated

161003-06-1D, trimethylsilyl-terminated

169959-22-2

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)

(**cosmetics** containing polyalkylene group-containing reactive
organopolysiloxane-coated inorg. powders)

IT 157478-91-6D, trimethylsilyl-terminated

161003-06-1D, trimethylsilyl-terminated

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)

(**cosmetics** containing polyalkylene group-containing reactive
organopolysiloxane-coated inorg. powders)

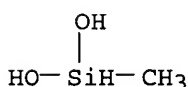
RN 157478-91-6 HCAPLUS

CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methyloxirane, methylsilanediol and
oxirane, block, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3

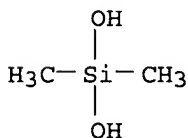
CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 2

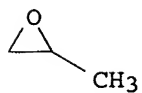
CRN 1066-42-8

CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



CM 3

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 4

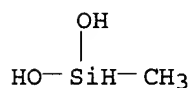
CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O



RN 161003-06-1 HCAPLUS
CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methyloxirane and methylsilanediol,
block, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

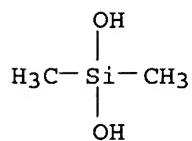
CM 1

CRN 43641-90-3
CMF C H6 O2 Si



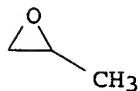
CM 2

CRN 1066-42-8
CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



CM 3

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



L174 ANSWER 49 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:888059 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:296245
 TITLE: **Cosmetics** containing reactive organopolysiloxane-coated inorganic powders
 INVENTOR(S): Noda, Isao; Shoji, Hiroaki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Unicar Co Ltd, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07206637	A2	19950808	JP 1994-16999	19940117 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-16999	19940117 <--

ED Entered STN: 01 Nov 1995

AB **Cosmetics** contain inorg. powders, which are surface-coated with reactive organopolysiloxanes to impart **skin** compatibility, water-resistance, **skin** softness, and product stability and durability. Thus, an oil/water-type cream contained organopolysiloxane-coated inorg. powders 10, kaolin 12, titania 5, red iron oxide 1.5, yellow iron oxide 2.0, black iron oxide 0.5, liquid paraffin 15, iso-Pr myristate 10, lanolin alc. 3, ozokerite 8, preservatives, perfumes, and talc to 100 weight%.

IC ICM A61K007-02
ICS C09C003-12

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and **Cosmetics**)

ST **cosmetic** reactive organopolysiloxane surface coating powder

IT **Cosmetics**
Hair preparations
 (**cosmetics** containing reactive organopolysiloxane-coated inorg. powders)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (reactive, inorg. powders coating with; **cosmetics** containing reactive organopolysiloxane-coated inorg. powders)

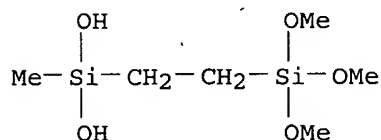
IT **Cosmetics**
 (creams, **cosmetics** containing reactive organopolysiloxane-coated inorg. powders)

IT **Cosmetics**
 (powders, reactive organopolysiloxane-coated; **cosmetics** containing reactive organopolysiloxane-coated inorg. powders)

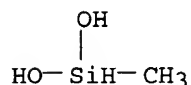
IT 169554-00-1D, trimethylsilyl terminated
 169554-02-3D, trimethylsilyl terminated
 169554-04-5
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (**cosmetics** containing reactive organopolysiloxane-coated inorg. powders)

IT 169553-99-5D, trimethylsilyl terminated
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (reactive, inorg. powders coating with; **cosmetics** containing reactive organopolysiloxane-coated

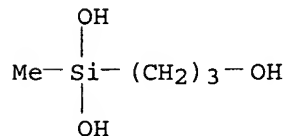
inorg. powders)
 IT 169554-00-1D, trimethylsilyl terminated
 169554-02-3D, trimethylsilyl terminated
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (cosmetics containing reactive organopolysiloxane-coated
 inorg. powders)
 RN 169554-00-1 HCAPLUS
 CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with (3-hydroxypropyl)methylsilanediol,
 methyloxirane, methylsilanediol, methyl[2-(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]silanediol
 and oxirane, block, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 161174-84-1
 CMF C6 H18 O5 Si2



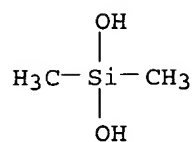
CM 2
 CRN 43641-90-3
 CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 3
 CRN 18165-96-3
 CMF C4 H12 O3 Si



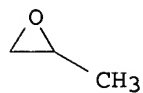
CM 4
 CRN 1066-42-8
 CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



CM 5

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 6

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



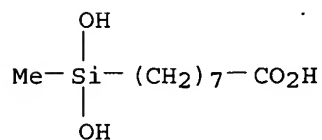
RN 169554-02-3 HCAPLUS

CN Octanoic acid, 8-(dihydroxymethylsilyl)-, polymer with dimethylsilanediol, methyloxirane, methylsilanediol and methyl[2-(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]silane diol, block, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 169554-01-2

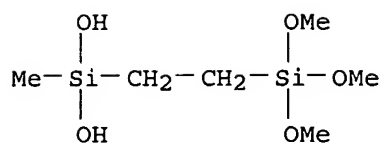
CMF C9 H20 O4 Si



CM 2

CRN 161174-84-1

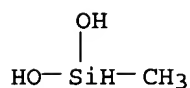
CMF C6 H18 O5 Si2



CM 3

CRN 43641-90-3

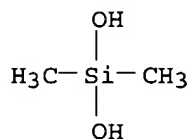
CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 4

CRN 1066-42-8

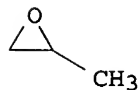
CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



CM 5

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



IT 169553-99-5D, trimethylsilyl terminated

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

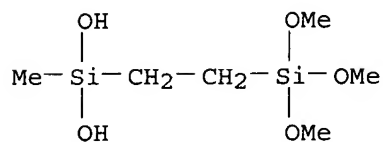
(reactive, inorg. **powders coating** with;
cosmetics containing reactive organopolysiloxane-coated
inorg. **powders**)

RN 169553-99-5 HCAPLUS

CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with methyloxirane, methyl[3-(oxiranylmethoxy)propyl]silanediol, methylsilanediol, methyl[2-(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl]silanediol and oxirane, block, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

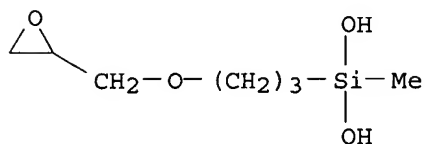
CM 1

CRN 161174-84-1
CMF C6 H18 O5 Si2



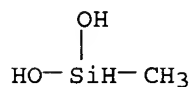
CM 2

CRN 133316-68-4
CMF C7 H16 O4 Si



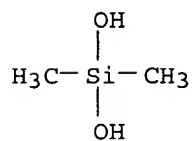
CM 3

CRN 43641-90-3
CMF C H6 O2 Si



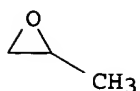
CM 4

CRN 1066-42-8
CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



CM 5

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 6

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



L174 ANSWER 50 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:562410 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:162410

TITLE: Effect of polymer grafting from titanium particles on their dispersion stability in poly(dimethylsiloxane). III

AUTHOR(S): Tada, Hiroaki; Saito, Yasuhiro; Hyodo, Masato

CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent. Res. Lab., Nippon Sheet Glass Co., Ltd., Itami, 664, Japan

SOURCE: Shikizai Kyokaishi (1993), 66(2), 74-81

CODEN: SKYOAQ; ISSN: 0010-180X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 16 Oct 1993

AB The effect of grafting trimethoxysilyl group-containing di-Me siloxane derivative

(I) and (trimethoxysilyl)ethyl- and trimethylsilyl ester-terminated di-Me siloxane (II) on the dispersion stability of TiO₂ particles coated with SiO₂ in di-Me siloxane was studied. The better dispersion stability of II-treated particles was attributed to 2 types of endcapping by the trimethylsilanol generated in the hydrolysis. The first was due to an increase in the entropic repulsion and a decrease in van der Waals attraction force, which resulted from the increase of the amount of grafted polymer. The conformational change of the grafted polymers accompanied by the decrease of the interaction between the particle surface and the siloxane chain of the grafted polymer was responsible for this intraparticle endcapping effect. The second was due to a decrease in the bridge formation between the particles caused by the adsorption of the grafted polymers, an interparticle endcapping effect.

CC 42-6 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

IT **Siloxanes and Silicones, miscellaneous**

RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)

(di-Me, dispersion stability of siloxane derivative-treated silica-coated titania particles in)

IT **Siloxanes and Silicones, uses**

RL: USES (Uses)

(di-Me, (trimethoxysilyl)ethyl- and [[[trimethylsilyl]oxy]carbonyl]decyl]-terminated, silica-coated titania treated with, dispersion stability of)

IT **Siloxanes and Silicones, uses**

RL: USES (Uses)

(di-Me, mono[(trimethoxysilyl)oxy]-terminated,
silica-coated titania treated with, dispersion
stability of)

L174 ANSWER 51 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:613505 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:213505

TITLE: Electric insulator-treated ceramic engobe powder for
electrostatic deposition and their manufacture

INVENTOR(S): Zybell, Paul; Broggi, Giovanni

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer Italia S.p.A., Italy

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:.

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 442109	A1	19910821	EP 1990-124690	19901219 <--
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, NL				
CA 2036281	AA	19910816	CA 1991-2036281	19910213 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IT 1990-19379	A 19900215 <--

ED Entered STN: 15 Nov 1991

AB The powder, containing fused powdered ceramic frits and powdered ceramic raw materials, glass or powdered tableware porcelain, and inorg. clouding agents, are coated with 0.05-0.25 weight% (based on the powder) halogen-free polysiloxanes reactive with the surface of the powder. The coated powder after milled at 170-100° and optionally heat treated at 70-100°, has particle size 1-120 µm, sp. elec. resistance 1013-1016 Ω.cm, volume thermal expansion coefficient (α) (120-240) + 10-7/K (at 20-300°), and fluidity 50-90 g/30 s. A mixture of frits, Zr silicate, K feldspar, amblygonite, powdered tableware porcelain, and Me₂SiO(SiH(Me)O)_nSiMe₃ (n = 5-50) had sp. resistance 1016 Ω.cm, fluidity 50-70 g/30 s, and α 195 + 10-7/K after milled for 6 h.

IC ICM C03C008-14

ICS C04B041-87

CC 57-2 (Ceramics)

IT 26403-67-8

RL: USES (Uses)

(coating with, of ceramic engobe powder, for
electrostatic deposition)

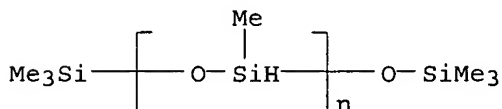
IT 26403-67-8

RL: USES (Uses)

(coating with, of ceramic engobe powder, for
electrostatic deposition)

RN 26403-67-8 HCAPLUS

CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α-(trimethylsilyl)-ω-
[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 52 OF 115 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:619195 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:219195

TITLE: Silicone polymer-coated powder or particulate material

INVENTOR(S): Fukui, Hiroshi; Ohtsu, Yutaka; Nakata, Okitsugu; Ohno, Kazuhisa; Morohoshi, Hideo; Kawaguchi, Kunihiro; Nanba, Ryujiro; Kimura, Asa; Tomita, Kenichi; et al.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 82 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 224978	A2	19870610	EP 1986-304695	19860618 <--
EP 224978	A3	19880907		
EP 224978	B1	19920122		
R: DE, FR, GB, IT, NL				
JP 61268763	A2	19861128	JP 1985-265715	19851126 <--
JP 01054379	B4	19891117		
JP 03163172	A2	19910715	JP 1990-258827	19900929 <--
JP 07056011	B4	19950614		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1985-165974	A 19850729 <--
			JP 1985-194654	A 19850903 <--
			JP 1985-256166	A 19851115 <--
			JP 1985-265715	A 19851126 <--
			JP 1986-23518	A 19860205 <--
			JP 1986-33595	A 19860218 <--
			JP 1986-66635	A 19860325 <--
			JP 1986-77301	A 19860403 <--
			JP 1986-77302	A 19860403 <--
			JP 1986-78740	A 19860405 <--
			JP 1986-78741	A 19860405 <--
			JP 1986-106175	A 19860509 <--
			JP 1986-118901	A 19860523 <--
			JP 1986-122821	A 19860528 <--
			JP 1986-127047	A 19860531 <--
			JP 1986-137838	A 19860613 <--
			JP 1986-137839	A 19860613 <--
			JP 1986-137840	A 19860613 <--
			JP 1986-137841	A 19860613 <--
			JP 1984-248957	A1 19841126 <--
			JP 1986-178270	19860729 <--

ED Entered STN: 12 Dec 1987

AB A particulate material having active sites capable of catalytically polymerizing a compound having Si-O-Si or Si-H bonds is contacted with a polymerizable Si-containing monomer in vapor form to give a silicone coating on the particles, giving particles which exhibit good dispersibility in oils or organic solvents and have inactive surfaces which do not denature or decompose perfumes, oils, resins, or other substances upon contact. Contacting ultramarine blue powder with tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane vapor for 96 h at room temperature and heating 24 h at 50° in a dryer gave silicone-coated particles.

IC ICM C09C003-12

CC 42-2 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

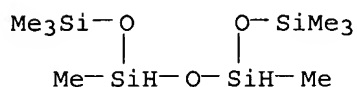
Section cross-reference(s): 37, 62

IT Cosmetics

(silicone-coated particulate additives compatible with)
 IT 17478-13-6D, polymers 17998-54-8D, polymers 25084-99-5,
 Hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane homopolymer 26702-40-9 27576-78-9
 107375-66-6 108794-80-5 108794-82-7 **108794-86-1**
 111319-45-0
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (coating by, of **particulate** materials)
 IT **108794-86-1**
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (coating by, of **particulate** materials)
 RN 108794-86-1 HCAPLUS
 CN Tetrasiloxane, 1,1,1,3,5,7,7,7-octamethyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

 CM 1

 CRN 16066-09-4
 CMF C8 H26 O3 Si4



=> d ibib ab hitstr 53-64

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L174 ANSWER 53 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:202920 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Method for preparation of aqueous emulsion from curable
 silicone composition and suspension of cured silicone
particles, and apparatus therefor
 INVENTOR(S): Kazuhiko, Ando, Chiba Prefecture, JAPAN
 Yoshida, Keiji, Chiba Prefecture, JAPAN
 Yamadera, Toyohiko, Chiba Prefecture, JAPAN
 Morita, Yoshitsugu, Chiba Prefecture, JAPAN
 Hamada, Mitsuo, Chiba Prefecture, JAPAN

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004156808	A1	20040812
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-475451	A1	20040402 (10)
	WO 2002-JP4297		20020426

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2001-129453	20010426 <--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Robert L McKellar, Poseyville Professional Complex, 784 South Poseyville Road, Midland, MI, 48640	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Page(s)	

LINE COUNT: 516

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

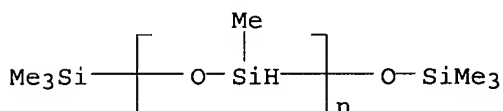
AB Method for preparation of an aqueous emulsion from a curable silicone composition consisting of (A) an organopolysiloxane having at least two silicon-bonded hydroxyl groups, (B) an organohydrogensiloxane, and (C) a curing catalyst, said method being characterized by (i) continuously supplying component (A), component (B) and component (C), or a mixture of components (A) and (B) and component (C) through individual inlet ports into a continuous mixer and mixing said components at a temperature not exceeding 10° C., (ii) continuously supplying the obtained mixture and (D) an aqueous solution of a surface-active agent to an emulsifier, and emulsifying the components at a temperature not exceeding 20° C. An apparatus for the preparation of an aqueous emulsion of a curable silicone composition comprising of a continuous mixer for mixing components (A) through (C), a distribution unit connected to the lower part of the mixer, and an emulsifier. Method for preparation of a suspension of cured silicone **particles** by allowing such emulsion to stand at room temperature, or heating the aforementioned emulsion.

IT 26403-67-8

(curable silicone aqueous emulsion comprising; method and apparatus for preparation of curable silicone aqueous emulsions or cured silicone **particle** suspensions)

RN 26403-67-8 USPATFULL

CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -
[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 54 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:63369 USPATFULL

TITLE: Silicone-treated **powder**, process of
production thereof and composition containing the same

INVENTOR(S): Kanemaru, Tetsuya, Yokohama-shi, JAPAN
Jouichi, Kyoko, Yokohama-shi, JAPAN
Ohno, Kazuhisa, Yokohama-shi, JAPAN

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SHISEIDO COMPANY, LTD. (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004047887	A1	20040311
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-679298	A1	20031007 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-753569, filed on 4 Jan 2001, ABANDONED		

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2000-10146	20000114	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	FOLEY AND LARDNER, SUITE 500, 3000 K STREET NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20007		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15		

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 1226

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

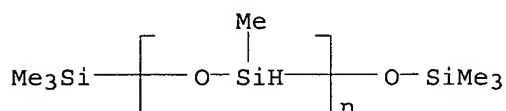
AB A silicone-treated **powder** composed of a **powder** coated on the surface thereof with a silicone compound, wherein an amount of hydrogen generated by Si-H groups remained on the surface of the silicone-treated **powder** is not more than 0.2 ml/g of treated **powder** and a contact angle of water with the treated **powder** is at least 100°.

IT 26403-67-8, KF 99

(silicone-treated **powders** for cosmetics)

RN 26403-67-8 USPATFULL

CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 55 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:170924 USPATFULL

TITLE: Coloring composition for color filter containing colorant and color filter using the same

INVENTOR(S): Morii, Hiroko, Hiroshima-shi, JAPAN
Iwasaki, Keisuke, Hiroshima-shi, JAPAN
Hayashi, Kazuyuki, Hiroshima-shi, JAPAN

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003116758	A1	20030626
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-253906	A1	20020925 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-940866, filed on 29 Aug 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-160297, filed on 4 Jun 2002, PENDING		

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2001-298682	20010927	<--
	JP 2002-59464	20020305	
	JP 2000-265758	20000901	<--
	JP 2001-101082	20010330	<--
	JP 2001-170199	20010605	<--
	JP 2002-59439	20020305	

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C., 8th Floor, 1100 North Glebe Road, Arlington, VA, 22201

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 2310

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A coloring composition for a color filter, comprises:

a colorant for a color filter composed of composite **particles** having an average **particle** diameter of 0.001 to 1.0 μm , and

comprising white inorganic **particles**, a gluing agent coating layer formed on surface of the white inorganic **particle** and an organic pigment coat formed on the gluing agent coating layer in an amount of 1 to 500 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the white inorganic **particles**;

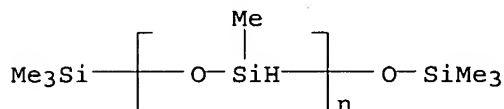
a dispersant; a binder resin; a monomer as a reactive diluent; a polymerization initiator; and a solvent. Such a coloring composition for color filter containing a colorant exhibits not only a sharp **particle** size distribution but also excellent light resistance

IT 26403-67-8, TSF 484

(gluing agent; coloring composition of composite organic-inorg. colorant with high transparency and light resistance for film and filters)

RN 26403-67-8 USPATFULL

CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -
[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 56 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:119733 USPATFULL

TITLE: Cosmetics

INVENTOR(S): Ichinohe, Shoji, Gunma, JAPAN
Shimizu, Toru, Gunma, JAPAN

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003082218	A1	20030501	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-70808	A1	20020311	(10) <--
	WO 2001-JP6026		20010711	<--

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2000-211319	20000712	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	MILLEN, WHITE, ZELANO & BRANIGAN, P.C., 2200 CLARENDON BLVD., SUITE 1400, ARLINGTON, VA, 22201		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	33		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1466		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

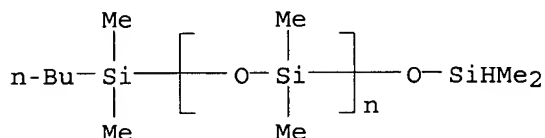
AB The present invention is a cosmetic material characterized by comprising silicone-modified wax wherein low-molecular-weight polyethylene and/or low-molecular-weight polypropylene is linked to silicone via ester linkage.

The present cosmetic material spreads easily and gives a refreshing feel to users. In addition, it has strong repellency to sweat and water, but does not impair moderate transpiration of moisture when it is coated. And the coating thereof imparts elasticity, smoothness, emollient effect and so on. Further, it is excellent in natural luster-imparting effect and storage stability.

IT 157696-57-6P

(cosmetic compns. containing silicone-modified waxes and other ingredients)

RN 157696-57-6 USPATFULL

CN Poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)], α -(butyldimethylsilyl)- ω -
[(dimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L174 ANSWER 57 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

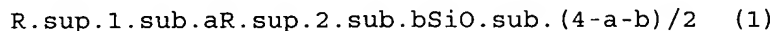
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:112320 USPATFULL

TITLE: COSMETIC MATERIAL COMPRISING ORGANOPOLYSILOXANE-GRAFTED
SILICONE COMPOUNDINVENTOR(S): Nakanishi, Tetsuo, Gunma-ken, JAPAN
Ono, Ichiro, Gunma-Ken, JAPAN

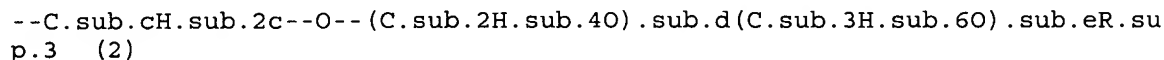
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002058053	A1	20020516	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-592542	A1	20000612	(9) <--

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1999-164768	19990611	<--
	JP 2000-169265	20000606	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Millen White Zelano & Branigan PC, Arlington Courthouse Plaza I, Suite 1400, 2200 Clarendon Boulevard, Arlington, VA, 22201		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	28		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1329		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A cosmetic material in which a silicone compound represented by the
following formula (1) is mixed:

wherein R.sup.1 groups, which are the same or different, each represent a hydrogen atom or an organic group selected from the class consisting of alkyl groups containing 1 to 30 carbon atoms, aryl groups, aralkyl groups, fluorinated alkyl groups and organic groups represented by the following formula (2); R.sup.2 groups each represent a silicone group represented by the following formula (3); a is a number of from 1.0 to 2.5; b is a number of from 0.001 to 1.5;



##STR1##

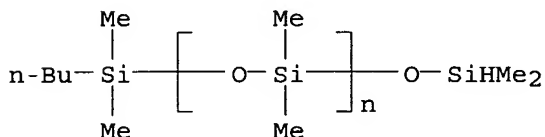
wherein R.sup.3 is a hydrocarbon group containing 4 to 30 carbon atoms, or an organic group represented by R.sup.4--(CO)--; R.sup.4 is a

hydrocarbon group containing 1 to 30 carbon atoms; c is an integer of from 0 to 15, d is an integer of from 0 to 50, and e is an integer of from 0 to 50; and f is an integer of from 1 to 5, and g is an integer of from 0 to 500. The silicone compounds represented by formula (1) not only have high compatibility with other ingredients of cosmetics, such as oils, surfactants and **powders**, to ensure high stability in the emulsified state, but also they produce an excellent effect in cleansing sebum stains and durable makeup stains.

IT 157696-57-6P

(preparation of siloxanes for cosmetics)

RN 157696-57-6 USPATFULL

CN Poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)], α -(butyldimethylsilyl)- ω -
[(dimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L174 ANSWER 58 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:45420 USPATFULL

TITLE: Magnetic recording medium, non-magnetic acicular black iron-based composite **particles** and process for producing the **particles**INVENTOR(S): Hayashi, Kazuyuki, Hiroshima, JAPAN
Iwasaki, Keisuke, Hiroshima, JAPAN
Tanaka, Yasuyuki, Onoda, JAPAN
Morii, Hiroko, Hiroshima, JAPAN

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toda Kogyo Corporation, Hiroshima-ken, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6352776	B1	20020305
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-632096		20000802 (9) <--
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-523646, filed on 10 Mar 2000 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-208771, filed on 10 Dec 1998, now abandoned		

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1997-362701	19971212	<--
	EP 1998-310175	19981211	<--
	JP 1999-220181	19990803	<--
	JP 2000-131866	20000428	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Resan, Stevan A.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Nixon & Vanderhye

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 38

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 3131

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A magnetic recording medium of the present invention comprises:

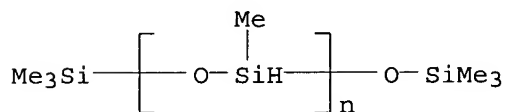
a non-magnetic base film;

a non-magnetic undercoat layer formed on the non-magnetic base film, comprising a binder resin and non-magnetic acicular black iron-based composite **particles**; and

a magnetic coating film comprising a binder resin and magnetic **particles**,

the non-magnetic acicular black iron-based composite **particles** comprising: acicular hematite **particles** or acicular iron oxide hydroxide **particles** (core **particles**) having an average major axis diameter of 0.01 to 0.3 μm ; a coating layer formed on the surface of the **particles**, comprising a specific organosilicon compound; and a carbon black coat composed of at least two carbon black layers integrally formed on the coating layer, adhered with each other through an adhesive on the coating layer.

IT 26403-67-8, Methylsilanediol homopolymer, sru,
trimethylsilyl-terminated
(magnetic recording medium with nonmagnetic acicular black iron-based composite **particles** and process for producing **particles**)
RN 26403-67-8 USPATFULL
CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -
[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 59 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:19076 USPATFULL
TITLE: **Powder** composition, a **powder**
dispersion in oil and a cosmetic composition containing
said **powder** composition and a **powder**
dispersion in oil
INVENTOR(S): Tachibana, Kiyomi, Kita-ku, JAPAN
Shimizu, Toru, Kita-ku, JAPAN
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KoseCorporation, Tokyo, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6342239	B1	20020129
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-679072		20001005 (9) <--
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-226150, filed on 7 Jan 1999, now abandoned		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1998-18217	19980113 <--
	JP 1998-18218	19980113 <--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Spear, James M.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	31	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 1898

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

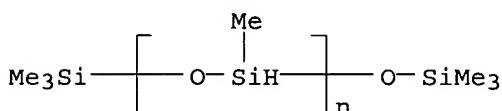
AB A **powder** composition comprising, a copolymer containing (A) an organopolysiloxane monomer, one or more kinds of monomer selected from a group composed by (B) a monomer containing nitrogen group, a monomer possessing a polyoxyalkylene group, a monomer possessing a polylactone group, a monomer possessing a hydroxyl group and a monomer possessing an anionic group and a **powder**. Further, a **powder** dispersion in oil comprising said copolymer, **powder** and oil, and a cosmetic composition containing them. Said **powder** composition and a **powder** dispersion in oil have a less cohesion of **powder particles** and is superior in a dispersing ability and a dispersion stability, and the cosmetic composition which contains said **powder** composition has a good stability and gives an excellent sensation at the actual use.

IT 26403-67-8, KF-99

(**powder** compns. containing **powder** and polysiloxane-containing copolymers for cosmetics)

RN 26403-67-8 USPATFULL

CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 60 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:139160 USPATFULL

TITLE: Silicone-treated **powder**, process of production thereof and composition containing the same

INVENTOR(S): Kanemaru, Tetsuya, Yokohama-shi, Japan
Jouichi, Kyoko, Yokohama-shi, Japan
Ohno, Kazuhisa, Yokohama-shi, Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SHISEIDO COMPANY, LTD. (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001016202	A1	20010823	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-753569	A1	20010104 (9)	<--

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2000-10146	20000114	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Harold C. Wegner, FOLEY & LARDNER, Washington Harbour, 3000 K Street, N. W., Suite 500, Washington, DC, 20007-5109		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1223		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A silicone-treated **powder** composed of a **powder** coated on the surface thereof with a silicone compound, wherein an amount of hydrogen generated by Si--H groups remained on the surface of

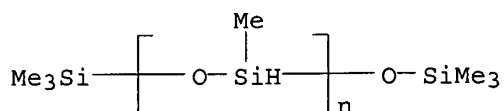
the silicone-treated **powder** is not more than 0.2 ml/g of treated **powder** and a contact angle of water with the treated **powder** is at least 100°.

IT 26403-67-8, KF 99

(silicone-treated **powders** for cosmetics)

RN 26403-67-8 USPATFULL

CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 61 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:162916 USPATFULL

TITLE: Magnetic recording medium

INVENTOR(S): Hayashi, Kazuyuki, Hiroshima, Japan

Morii, Hiroko, Hiroshima, Japan

Kamigaki, Mamoru, Kure, Japan

Tanaka, Yasuyuki, Onoda, Japan

Iwasaki, Keisuke, Hiroshima, Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toda Kogyo Corporation, Hiroshima-ken, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6294242	B1	20010925	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-557631		20000421 (9)	<--
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-311641, filed on 14 May 1999, now abandoned			

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1998-152162	19980515	<--
	EP 1999-303761	19990514	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Resan, Stevan A.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Nixon & Vanderhye		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	39		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	3724		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A magnetic recording medium of the present invention comprises: a non-magnetic base film; and a magnetic recording layer comprising a binder resin and black magnetic acicular composite **particles** having an average **particle** diameter of 0.051 to 0.72 μm , comprising: magnetic acicular core **particles**; a coating formed on surface of said magnetic acicular core **particles**, comprising at least one organosilicon compound selected from the group consisting of: (1) organosilane compounds obtainable from alkoxysilane compounds, (2) polysiloxanes or modified polysiloxanes, and (3) fluoroalkyl organosilane compounds obtainable from fluoroalkylsilane compounds; and a carbon black coat formed on said coating layer comprising said organosilicon compound, in an amount of 0.5 to 10 parts

by weight based on 100 parts by weight of said magnetic acicular **particles**.

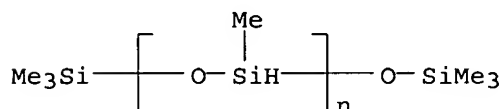
Such a magnetic recording medium capable of not only showing a low light transmittance and a low surface resistivity even when the amount of carbon black fine **particles** added to a magnetic recording layer thereof is as small as possible, but also having a smooth surface.

IT 26403-67-8, KF99

(polysiloxane; magnetic recording medium with low light transmission and surface resistance and good smoothness)

RN 26403-67-8 USPATFULL

CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -
[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 62 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:78683 USPATFULL

TITLE: Cosmetic raw materials, cosmetic products, and methods of manufacturing cosmetic products

INVENTOR(S): Morita, Yoshitsugu, Chiba Prefecture, Japan
Kobayashi, Kazuo, Chiba Prefecture, Japan
Tachibana, Ryuji, Chiba Prefecture, Japan
Hamachi, Tadashi, Chiba Prefecture, Japan
Ozaki, Masaru, Chiba Prefecture, Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Toray Silicone Corporation, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6238656	B1	20010529	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-335028		19990617 (9)	<--

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1998-192507	19980623	<--
	JP 1999-16277	19990125	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dudash, Diana
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Berman, Alysia
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: DeCesare, James L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1218

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A cosmetic raw material provides uniform dispersions of silicone oils and crosslinked silicone **particles** in cosmetic products. The cosmetic products consist of the cosmetic raw material combined with other types of cosmetic raw materials. This provides pleasant sensations of touch with the fingers and skin, improved rubbing properties, and sensation in their use. The method of manufacturing the cosmetic products has a high efficiency. The cosmetic raw material is made from a silicone oil emulsion containing crosslinked silicone **particles**

having an average diameter of 0.05-100 μm which are contained in silicone oil drops having an average diameter of 0.1-500 μm , the drops in turn being dispersed in water. The diameter of the crosslinked silicone **particles** is less than the diameter of the silicone oil drops.

IT 157578-37-5P

(cosmetic emulsions containing crosslinked silicone **particles** and oils)

RN 157578-37-5 USPATFULL

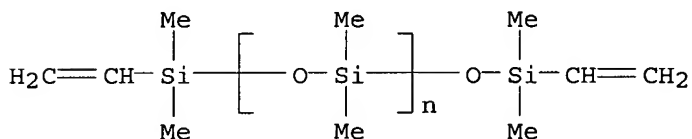
CN Silanediol, dimethyl-, polymer with α -(ethenyldimethylsilyl)- ω -[(ethenyldimethylsilyl)oxy]poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)] and methylsilanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 59942-04-0

CMF (C2 H6 O Si)_n C8 H18 O Si2

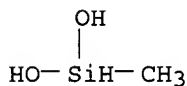
CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 43641-90-3

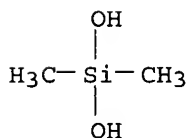
CMF C H6 O2 Si



CM 3

CRN 1066-42-8

CMF C2 H8 O2 Si



L174 ANSWER 63 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:54169 USPATFULL

TITLE: Silicone oil emulsion, composition and method of manufacture

INVENTOR(S): Morita, Yoshitsugu, Chiba Prefecture, Japan
Kobayashi, Kazuo, Chiba Prefecture, Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tachibana, Ryuji, Chiba Prefecture, Japan
Dow Corning Toray Silicone Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan
(non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6057386		20000502	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-263564		19990308 (9)	<--

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1998-178116	19980610	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Sanders, Kriellion		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	De Casare, James L.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	805		

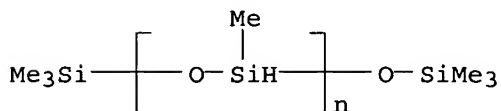
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A silicone emulsion contains cross-linked silicone **particles** in silicone oil drops dispersed in water. A method for the preparation of the emulsion, and a method for the preparation of a silicone composition with cross-linked silicone **particles** uniformly dispersed in a silicone oil, is also provided.

IT 26403-67-8, Trimethylsilyl-terminated methyl hydrogen siloxane (crosslinker; silicone oil emulsion of silicone oil containing crosslinked **particles**)

RN 26403-67-8 USPATFULL

CN Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], α -(trimethylsilyl)- ω -[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L174 ANSWER 64 OF 115 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:92333 USPATFULL
TITLE: Organosilicon-treated pigment, process for production thereof, and cosmetic made therewith
INVENTOR(S): Hasegawa, Yukio, Kasukabe, Japan
Miyoshi, Ryota, Yono, Japan
Imai, Isao, Kuki, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Miyoshi Kasei Co., Ltd., Urawa, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5458681		19951017	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-181114		19940113 (8)	<--
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-903225, filed on 25 Jun 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5368639			

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1991-250164	19910626	<--

JP 1992-173861 19920608 <--
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Bell, Mark L.
 ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Hertzog, Scott L.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Armstrong, Westerman, Hattori, McLeland & Naughton
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
 LINE COUNT: 391

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

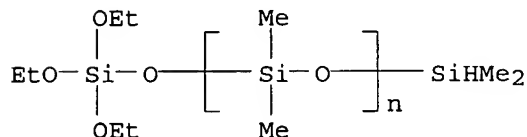
AB A pigment or extender pigment treated with a linear reactive alkylpolysiloxane having in the molecule amino groups, imino groups, halogen atoms, hydroxyl groups, or alkoxyl groups, which is oriented and adsorbed to the surface of the pigment or extender pigment by heat treatment; a process for producing the treated pigment; and a cosmetic made with the treated pigment. The alkylpolysiloxane has a degree of polymerization from 25 to 100 and a Mw/Mn ratio from 1.0 to 1.3. The organosilicon-treated pigment, characterized by silicone firmly adsorbed to its surface, freedom from residual hydrogen, very smooth feel, good adhesion to the skin, and ability to permit color pigment of fine **particle** size to spread well, is **particularly** suitable for use in cosmetics such as **powder** foundation, liquid foundation, rouge, and eye shadow.

IT 158421-81-9

(cosmetics containing organosilicon-treated pigments)

RN 158421-81-9 USPATFULL

CN Poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)], α -(dimethylsilyl)- ω -[(triethoxysilyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> d iall 65-75

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L174 ANSWER 65 OF 115 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:138723 TOXCENTER

COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2006 ACS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA13508108714F

TITLE: Fluorinated silicone antifouling coating compositions

AUTHOR(S): Mera, Ann E.; Wynne, Kenneth J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: United States Dept. of the Navy

PATENT INFORMATION: US 6265515 B1 24 Jul 2001

SOURCE: (2001) U.S., 8 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM.

COUNTRY: UNITED STATES

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS

OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 2001:537514

LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Nov 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Mar 2002

ABSTRACT:

The hydrophobic, durable and non-polluting compns., useful for protection of undersea constructions such as piers, buoys, fishing nets, ships, marine tanks, etc., contain a fluorinated silicone resin (A): $R_3Si\{OSiR[(CH_2)_2(CF_2)_nCF_3]\}_x[OSiR(OR')_yOSiR_3]$, wherein $R=C1-10$ alkyl, $R'=H$ or $C1-10$ alkyl, $n=2-10$, $x \geq 1$, $y \geq 2$ and $(x+y)=3-200$. One example of A was obtained by reacting of 2.0 mL trimethylsilyl-terminated poly(methylhydrogensiloxane) with 9.0 mL 1H,1H,2H-nonafluoro-1-hexene in the presence of $Co_2(CO)_8$ as catalyst and then converting the residual Si-H groups to SiOMe.

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 42-10

SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
fluorinated silicone antifouling coating compn

REGISTRY NUMBER: 78-10-4 (Tetraethoxysilane)
2943-75-1 (Octyltriethoxysilane)
51851-37-7 ((Tridecafluoro-1,1,2,2-tetrahydrooctyl)triethoxysilane)
355-08-8Q (3,3,4,4,5,5,5-Heptafluoro-1-pentene, reaction product with trimethylsilyl-terminated methylsilanediol homopolymer)
19430-93-4Q (1H,1H,2H-Nonafluoro-1-hexene, reaction product with trimethylsilyl-terminated methylsilanediol homopolymer)
26403-67-8Q (Methylsilanediol homopolymer, sru, trimethylsilyl-terminated, reaction product with 1H,1H,2H-Nonafluoro-1-hexene and methanol)
26403-67-8Q (Methylsilanediol homopolymer, sru, trimethylsilyl-terminated, reaction product with 3,3,4,4,5,5,5-heptafluoro-1-pentene and methanol)

REGISTRY NUMBER: 10210-68-1; 13938-94-8; 14694-95-2

L174 ANSWER 66 OF 115 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:111423 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2006 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA13621334491H
TITLE: Linear and branched chemoselective siloxane polymers and methods for use in analytical and purification applications

AUTHOR(S): McGill, Robert A.; Mlsna, T.; Houser, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: United States Dept. of the Navy
PATENT INFORMATION: US 895293 A0 19 Nov 2001
SOURCE: (2001) U. S. Pat. Appl., 22 pp., Avail. NTIS
Order No. PAT-APPL-9-895 293.
CODEN: XAXXAV.

COUNTRY: UNITED STATES
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 2002:339970
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 May 2002
Last Updated on STN: 3 May 2005

ABSTRACT:

This invention relates generally to a new class of chemoselective polymer materials. In particular, the invention relates to linear and branched polysiloxane compds. for use in various anal. applications involving sorbent polymer materials, including chromatog., chemical trapping, analyte collection, and chemical sensor applications. These polymers have pendant and terminal aryl, alkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl groups that are functionalized with halogen

substituted alc. or halogen substituted phenol groups, having the general structure: (R1)(Z)[Si-O]_n(Z)(R2) wherein: n is an integer >1; wherein at least one R1 and R2 includes an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or aryl group having at least one halogen substituted alc. or halogen substituted phenol group attached thereto; wherein any said R1 or R2 group is an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or aryl group having between one and sixteen carbons; and Z is a polymer end group independently selected from the group consisting of saturated hydrocarbons, unsatd. hydrocarbons, alkyl silanes, aryl silanes, hydroxyl, hydride, alkoxides, halogen substituted alc., halogen substituted phenol, and combinations thereof. These polymeric materials are primarily designed to sorb hydrogen bond basic analytes such as organophosphonate esters (nerve agents and precursors) and nitro-substituted compds. (explosives).

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 80-3

SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors

siloxane linear branched chemoselective polymer
REGISTRY NUMBER: 9004-73-3Q (Poly[oxy(methylsilylene)], reaction products with unsatd. compds. functionalized with hexafluoroacetone)
49718-23-2Q (reaction products with unsatd. compds. functionalized with hexafluoroacetone)
393057-95-9Q (Poly[oxy[bis(3-phenylpropyl)silylene]]), functionalized with hexafluoroacetone)
393057-96-0Q (functionalized with hexafluoroacetone)
393057-97-1Q (Poly[oxy(di-2-propenylsilylene)]), functionalized with hexafluoroacetone)
393057-98-2Q (functionalized with hexafluoroacetone)
7440-05-3 (Palladium)
7446-70-0 (Aluminum chloride)
16941-12-1 (Hexachloroplatinic acid)
75-77-4 (Chlorotrimethylsilane)
107-37-9 (Allyltrichlorosilane)
300-57-2 (Allylbenzene)
684-16-2 (Hexafluoroacetone)
827-54-3 (2-Vinylnaphthalene)
1873-92-3 (Allyldichloromethylsilane)
3651-23-8 (Diallyldichlorosilane)
4109-96-0 (Dichlorosilane)
7732-18-5 (Water)
393057-97-1 (Poly[oxy(di-2-propenylsilylene)])
REGISTRY NUMBER: 412335-00-3; **26403-67-8**

L174 ANSWER 67 OF 115 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:139056 TOXCENTER

COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2006 ACS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA13222294963X

TITLE: Silicone rubber compounds curable by an addition reaction, their manufacture and use

AUTHOR(S): Voigt, Tilman; Mrozek, Alfons

CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: GE Bayer Silicones GmbH & Co. KG

PATENT INFORMATION: WO 2000022047 A1 20 Apr 2000

SOURCE: (2000) PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2.

COUNTRY: GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS

OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 2000:260416

LANGUAGE: German

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Nov 2001

Last Updated on STN: 26 Jan 2004

ABSTRACT:

The compns., providing rubbers with good elec. properties, contain (a) 20-40 weight% polysiloxane with viscosity 0.1-1000 Pa-s at 25° containing 0.0002-3.0 weight% alkenyl groups, (b) a siloxane with ≥ 3 SiH functions/mol. at SiH/alkenylsilicon equivalent ratio $\geq 2:1$, (c) 0.01-250 ppm Pt catalyst and optional inhibitor, (d) 35-55 weight% Al (hydr)oxide, (e) 5-25 weight% filler with surface area (A) 150-500 m²/g, (f) 1-5 weight% ZnO with A 30-70 m²/g and 0-5 weight% TiO₂ with A 35-65 m²/g, and optionally (g) other additives. Such a composition comprising various CH₂:CHSiMe₂(OSiMe₂)_nCH:CH₂ differing in viscosity, Me₃Si(OSiMe₂)₁₀₀(OSiHMe)₈₀SiMe₃, pyrogenic SiO₂ with A 300 m²/g, Al(OH)₃, TiO₂, ZnO, H₂PtCl₆ complex, (Me₃Si)₂NH, and ethynylcyclohexanol (inhibitor), after vulcanization at 175° for 10 min, showed arc resistance (DIN 57441) HL 2 and leakage current resistance (IEC) 1 A 3.5.

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 39-4

SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors

silicone rubber elec insulator; hydrosilylation
vulcanization silicone rubber

REGISTRY NUMBER: 28652-54-2 (Ethynylcyclohexanol)
1314-13-2 (Zinc oxide)
1344-28-1 (Aluminum oxide)
7631-86-9 (Silica)
13463-67-7 (Titanium dioxide)
21645-51-2 (Aluminum hydroxide)
24623-77-6 (Aluminum oxide hydroxide)

REGISTRY NUMBER: 157578-37-5

L174 ANSWER 68 OF 115 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:198669 TOXCENTER

COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2006 ACS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA13216208828C

TITLE: Epoxy foam encapsulants: processing and dielectric
characterization

AUTHOR(S): Domeior, Linda; Hunter, Marion

CORPORATE SOURCE: Materials Processing Department, Sandia National
Laboratories, Livermore, CA, 94551-0969, USA.

SOURCE: Sandia National Laboratories [Technical Report] SAND, (
1999) No. SAND99-8213, pp. 1-62.

CODEN: SNLSDT.

COUNTRY: UNITED STATES

DOCUMENT TYPE: Report

FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS

OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1999:669984

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Nov 2001

Last Updated on STN: 16 Apr 2002

ABSTRACT:

The dielec. performance of epoxy foams was investigated to determine if such materials might provide advantages over more standard polyurethane foams in the encapsulation of electronic assemblies. Comparisons of the dielec. characteristics of epoxy and urethane encapsulant foams found no significant differences between the two resin types and not significant difference between as-molded and machined foams. Blown epoxy foams are an alternative to the more prevalent and versatile polyurethane foams used as DP firing set encapsulants and in a range of other com. applications. Epoxy resins are not as readily foamed and processes as urethanes and have generally seen only limited use as encapsulants. Potential advantages for epoxy foams, however, might result from their dielec. properties and also elimination the of toxic and sometimes sensitizing isocyanates used in urethane formulations. This study specifically evaluated the formulation and processing of epoxy foams using simple methylhydrosiloxanes as the blowing agent and compared the dielec. performance of those foams to urethane foams of similar d. Epoxy foams with densities

ranging from 0.25 to 0.90 g/cc were prepared and the influence of various formulation parameters on those foams was established. The alkylhydrosiloxane blowing agents used generate hydrogen gas during the epoxy curing process, much as urethane foams generate carbon dioxide from water during the curing reaction.

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 38-3

SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors

epoxy foam encapsulant dielec property

REGISTRY NUMBER: 26403-67-8 (PS-120)

49718-23-2Q (Methylsilanediol homopolymer,
trimethylsilyl-terminated)

REGISTRY NUMBER: 68003-11-2; 260407-33-8

L174 ANSWER 69 OF 115 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:109173 TOXCENTER

COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2006 ACS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA13008096974X

TITLE: Room-temperature-curable polysiloxane coating compositions
having resistance to chemical warfare agents for aircraft

AUTHOR(S): Byrd, Norman R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: McDonnell Douglas Corp.

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5858468 A 12 Jan 1999

SOURCE: (1999) U.S., 5 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM.

COUNTRY: UNITED STATES

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS

OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1999:45015

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Nov 2001

Last Updated on STN: 9 May 2002

ABSTRACT:

Title composition comprises (a) a polysiloxane having unsatd. groups (e.g., vinyltrimethyl-terminated polydimethylsiloxane), (b) a polysiloxane containing reactive Si-H groups (e.g., polymethylhydrogensiloxane), and a platinum siloxane catalyst (e.g., platinum-divinyl-tetramethyldisiloxane complex). The coating composition is applied to a substrate such as aluminum and cured at room temperature in a short period of time.

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 42-10

SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors

polysiloxane coating chem resistance aircraft;

vinyltrimethylsilyl polydimethylsiloxane

polymethylhydrogensiloxane coating room temp curable

REGISTRY NUMBER: 160308-76-9 (Trimethylsilyl-terminated
polymethylhydrogensiloxane-vinyltrimethylsilyl-terminated
polydimethylsiloxane copolymer)

REGISTRY NUMBER: 11057-89-9; 219512-14-8; 219512-15-9; 219512-16-0

L174 ANSWER 70 OF 115 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:136077 TOXCENTER

COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2006 ACS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA13023312019J

TITLE: Preparation of organopolysiloxane compounds having sugar
residues as dermal absorption enhancers for drugs

AUTHOR(S): Nagase, Hiroshi; Akimoto, Satoko; Aoyagi, Takao; Akiyama,
Eiichi

CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: Sagami Chemical Research Center

PATENT INFORMATION: JP 9992490 A2 6 Apr 1999

SOURCE: (1999) Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF.

COUNTRY: JAPAN
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1999:228013
LANGUAGE: Japanese
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Nov 2001
Last Updated on STN: 21 May 2002

ABSTRACT:

The polysiloxane glycosides (I; R = H, acyl; X = O, S; R1-R4 = C1-6 alkyl; R5 = C1-20 alkyl; n = 0,1,2; p = 3-6; m = integer of ≥ 1) are prepared. Also claimed is a dermal absorption enhancer containing I (R = H; X, R1-R5, n,p,m = same as above) for drugs. The above compds. I possess good dermal absorption-enhancing effect not only for hydrophobic but also water-soluble drugs and are low in skin-irritation and toxicity and are used in a drug delivery system. Thus, allyl 2,3,4,6-tetraacetyl- β -D-glucopyranoside (preparation given) underwent add. reaction (hydrosilylation) with $\text{H}(\text{SiMe}_2)_m\text{SiMe}_3$ in the presence of dicyclopentadienyl platinum dichloride in THF at 70° for 2 h followed by deacetylation with NaOMe in MeOH gave the title compound (II; m = integer of ≥ 1). A solution containing 20 mg antipyrin (antiinflammatory agent) and 2 weight% II in 2 mL 50% aqueous EtOH in a donor chamber was contacted through a rabbit abdominal skin with a solution of a phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) in a receptor chamber in a 2-chamber cell at 37° for 12 h while both chambers were stirred. The cumulative amount of antipyrin permeated through the skin was 0.189 and 0.935 mg after 6 and 12 h, resp., vs. 0.056 and 0.140 mg after 6 and 12 h, resp.

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 33-4

SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors

polysiloxane glycoside prepn drug delivery system;
organopolysiloxane contg sugar prepn drug dermal
absorption enhancer

REGISTRY NUMBER: 62-56-6 (Thiourea)
107-18-6 (2-Propen-1-ol)
112-41-4 (1-Dodecene)
604-69-3 (β -D-Glucose pentaacetate)
1066-35-9 (Dimethylsilyl chloride)
1066-40-6 (Trimethylsilanol)
6919-96-6 (2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl
bromide)
10605-40-0 ((3-Chloropropyl)dimethylsilyl chloride)
20764-63-0 (D-(+)-Cellobiose octaacetate)
10343-15-4 (Allyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl- β -D-
glucopyranoside)
40591-65-9 (S-(2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-acetyl- β -D-
glucopyranosyl)isothioureahydrobromide)
REGISTRY NUMBER: 157622-01-0; 223536-19-4; 223536-21-8; 223536-23-0;
3277-26-7; 50256-34-3; 128147-45-5; 172413-82-0;
172413-83-1; 223536-24-1; 223536-25-2; 223536-26-3;
223536-27-4

L174 ANSWER 71 OF 115 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:130054 TOXCENTER

COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2006 ACS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA13101009595D

TITLE: Novel polyisobutylene/polydimethyl siloxane bicomponent
networks: III. Tissue compatibility
AUTHOR(S): Sherman, Melissa A.; Kennedy, Joseph P.; Ely, Daniel L.;
Smith, Darci

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Polymer Science, The University of Akron,
Akron, OH, 44325, USA.

SOURCE: Journal of Biomaterials Science, Polymer Edition, (1999) Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 259-269.
CODEN: JBSEEA. ISSN: 0920-5063.
COUNTRY: UNITED STATES
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1999:192149
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Nov 2001
Last Updated on STN: 16 Apr 2002

ABSTRACT:

The tissue biocompatibility of a series of novel rubbery polyisobutylene (PIB)/polydimethyl siloxane (PDMS) bicomponent networks was investigated by in vivo implantation into rats. Bicomponent networks of varying composition (PIB wt%/PDMS wt% = 70/30. 50/50. 35/65) as well as a standard polyethylene control were implanted i.p. After 8 wk the implants and surrounding tissue were removed for histol. evaluation. In all scoring categories (i.e., collagen thickness, fibrous tissue orientation, collagen deposition in muscle tissue, lymphocyte infiltration, angiogenesis) the PIB/PDMS bicomponent network implants elicited either less or similar tissue and cellular response than polyethylene. To determine which implant elicited the least tissue and cellular response overall, a weighted score including collagen thickness, lymphocyte infiltration, and angiogenesis was calculated for each implant. According to these preliminary investigations, PIB/PDMS bicomponent networks are suitable for implant applications.

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 63-7

SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
polyisobutylene polydimethyl siloxane bicomponent network
tissue compatibilityREGISTRY NUMBER: 9003-27-4Q (Polyisobutylene, reaction products with allyl trimethylsilane, polymers with dimethylsilyl-terminated polydimethyl siloxane)
31900-57-9Q (Poly(Dimethylsiloxane), dimethylsilyl-terminated, polymers with polyisobutylene)
115254-29-0Q (polymers with allyl-terminated polyisobutylene)

L174 ANSWER 72 OF 115 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:129847 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2006 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA12825309430Q
TITLE: Water-and oilproofing fabrics with aerosol compositions containing fluoro compound water-and oilproofing agents without causing health hazards to the working persons
AUTHOR(S): Kitazawa, Takeshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: Kitazawa Yakuhin Co., Ltd.
PATENT INFORMATION: JP 9896167 A2 14 Apr 1998
SOURCE: (1998) Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF.

COUNTRY: JAPAN
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1998:227045
LANGUAGE: Japanese
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Nov 2001
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jun 2002

ABSTRACT:

In the title process, compns. containing organic solvents, fluoro compound water-and oilproofing agents, foaming agents, foam stabilizers, gas dispersing solvents,

=> d his ful

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:23:03 ON 12 JUL 2006)

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:23:10 ON 12 JUL 2006
E US2003-679298/APPS

L1 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:23:33 ON 12 JUL 2006
1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-679298/APPS
SAVE TEMP L1 VAN298HCAAPP/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:23:48 ON 12 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:23:54 ON 12 JUL 2006
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FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:23:54 ON 12 JUL 2006

L2 FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 15:25:35 ON 12 JUL 2006
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SAVE TEMP L2 VAN298WPIAPP/A
D IALL CODE

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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:26:39 ON 12 JUL 2006

L3 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:26:42 ON 12 JUL 2006
TRA PLU=ON L1 1- RN : 23 TERMS

L4 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:26:45 ON 12 JUL 2006
23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3
SAVE TEMP L4 VAN298REGAPP/A
D SCAN

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:27:19 ON 12 JUL 2006

L5 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:19:08 ON 12 JUL 2006
7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND PMS/CI
D SCAN

L6 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 AND "(C H4 O SI)N C6 H18 O SI2"/MF
SAVE TEMP L6 VAN298CLMA/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:22:17 ON 12 JUL 2006
D QUE L6

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:22:48 ON 12 JUL 2006
D IDE L6

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:22:48 ON 12 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:24:15 ON 12 JUL 2006

L7 FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:24:32 ON 12 JUL 2006
QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?POWDER? OR ?PARTIC? OR ?GRANUL? OR
MICROPARTIC? OR MICROGRAN? OR MICROBEAD? OR MICROSPHER? OR
NANOBEAD? OR NANOSPHER? OR ((NANO OR MICRO) (W) (SPHER? OR
BEAD?))

L8 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?COSMET? OR BEAUTY OR (MAKE(W)UP) OR
MAKEUP

L9 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:27:41 ON 12 JUL 2006
113 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 (L) (L7 OR L8)

L10 FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:28:01 ON 12 JUL 2006
QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2002 OR PY<2002 OR PRY<2002 OR MY<2002
OR REVIEW/DT

L11 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:28:27 ON 12 JUL 2006
83 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 AND L10
L12 102 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 (L) L7
L13 77 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 AND L12

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:29:39 ON 12 JUL 2006

L14 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:30:18 ON 12 JUL 2006
18 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND (COSMET? OR PHARM?)/SC,SX
D SCAN TI HIT

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:30:47 ON 12 JUL 2006

L15 FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:31:22 ON 12 JUL 2006
QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SHISEIDO/PA,CS,SO

L16 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:31:38 ON 12 JUL 2006
10 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 NOT L15
D SCAN TI HIT

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:32:01 ON 12 JUL 2006

L17 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:37:37 ON 12 JUL 2006
18 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 OR L16
SAVE TEMP L17 VAN298HCAP1/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:37:58 ON 12 JUL 2006
D SAVED

FILE HOME

FILE ZCAPLUS

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 Jul 2006 (20060711/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE HCAPLUS

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 Jul 2006 (20060711/ED)

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FILE STNGUIDE
FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jul 7, 2006 (20060707/UP).

FILE WPIX
FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 JUL 2006 <20060711/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200644 <200644/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,
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>>> PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html and
<http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf> <<<

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INDEX ENHANCEMENTS PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi_r.html <<<

FILE REGISTRY
Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 11 JUL 2006 HIGHEST RN 892124-43-5
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 11 JUL 2006 HIGHEST RN 892124-43-5

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 6, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of

experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

=> => d que stat l30

L27 SCR 2043

L28 STR

```
1
SiXG1
{ 2
}
H
3
```

VAR G1=O/X/N

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 3

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L30 5399 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L27 AND L28)

100.0% PROCESSED 74297 ITERATIONS

5399 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

=> d que stat l37

L27 SCR 2043

L28 STR

```
1
SiXG1
{ 2
}
H
3
```

VAR G1=O/X/N

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

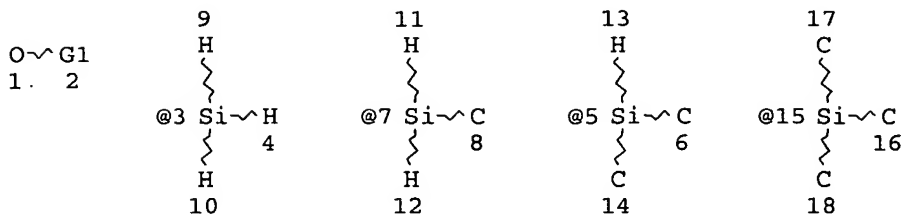
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 3

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L30 5399 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL (L27 AND L28)

L35 STR



VAR G1=3/7/5/15

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

NSPEC IS RC AT 6

NSPEC IS RC AT 8

NSPEC IS RC AT 14

NSPEC IS RC AT 16

NSPEC IS RC AT 17

NSPEC IS RC AT 18

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 18

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L37 2279 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L30 SSS FUL L35

100.0% PROCESSED 4031 ITERATIONS

2279 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

=> d his ful

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:47:26 ON 13 JUL 2006)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:47:43 ON 13 JUL 2006
ACT VAN298HCAAPP/A

L1 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-679298/APPS

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 08:47:58 ON 13 JUL 2006
ACT VAN298WPIAPP/A

L2 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-679298/APPS

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:48:14 ON 13 JUL 2006
ACT VAN298REGAPP/A

L3 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-679298/APPS

L4 SEL PLU=ON L3 1- RN : 23 TERMS

L5 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4

ACT VAN298CLMA/A

L6 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-679298/APPS

L7 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- RN : 23 TERMS
L8 (23)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7
L9 (7)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND PMS/CI
L10 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 AND "(C H4 O SI)N C6 H18 O SI2"/MF

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:48:44 ON 13 JUL 2006
ACT VAN298HCAP1/A

L11 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-679298/APPS
L12 SEL PLU=ON L11 1- RN : 23 TERMS
L13 (23)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L12
L14 (7)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND PMS/CI
L15 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND "(C H4 O SI)N C6 H18 O SI2"/MF
L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?POWDER? OR ?PARTIC? OR ?GRANUL? OR
MICROPARTIC? OR MICROGRAN? OR MICROBEAD? OR MICROSPHER? OR
NANOBEAD? OR NANOSPHER? OR ((NANO OR MICRO) (W) (SPHER? OR
BEAD?))
L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?COSMET? OR BEAUTY OR (MAKE(W)UP) OR
MAKEUP
L18 (113)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 (L) (L16 OR L17)
L19 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2002 OR PY<2002 OR PRY<2002 OR MY<2002
OR REVIEW/DT
L20 (83)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 AND L19
L21 (102)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 (L) L16
L22 (77)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND L21
L23 (18)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L22 AND (COSMET? OR PHARM?)/SC,SX
L24 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SHISEIDO/PA,CS,SO
L25 (10)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L23 NOT L24
L26 18 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L23 OR L25

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:48:59 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:49:16 ON 13 JUL 2006
L27 SCREEN 2043

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:49:26 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'LREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:52:59 ON 13 JUL 2006
L28 STR

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:54:58 ON 13 JUL 2006
L29 50 SEA SSS SAM L27 AND L28

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:56:57 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:00:38 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:00:41 ON 13 JUL 2006
D QUE STAT

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:01:39 ON 13 JUL 2006
L30 5399 SEA SSS FUL (L27 AND L28)
SAVE TEMP L30 VAN298PSET1/A

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:02:24 ON 13 JUL 2006
L31 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SILYL?(2A) (DERIV? OR TERMIN?)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:03:22 ON 13 JUL 2006

L32 40 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 AND (?SILYL?/CNS(2A) (DERIV?/CNS OR
TERMIN?/CNS))
L33 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 AND "SI2"/MF
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:05:51 ON 13 JUL 2006
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:09:31 ON 13 JUL 2006
L34 587 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 AND NC=1
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:10:29 ON 13 JUL 2006
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:11:44 ON 13 JUL 2006
SAVE TEMP L32 VAN298RSET1/A
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:11:49 ON 13 JUL 2006
FILE 'LREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:14:03 ON 13 JUL 2006
L35 STR
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:19:03 ON 13 JUL 2006
L36 50 SEA SUB=L30 SSS SAM L35
D QUE STAT
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:21:03 ON 13 JUL 2006
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:21:40 ON 13 JUL 2006
L37 2279 SEA SUB=L30 SSS FUL L35
SAVE TEMP L37 VAN298PSET2/A
L*** DEL 1 S L37 AND L10
L38 294 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 AND L37
FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:23:55 ON 13 JUL 2006
L39 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DERIV? OR TERMIN? OR BLOCKING
L40 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DERIV? OR TERMIN?
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:24:49 ON 13 JUL 2006
L41 87 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 AND (DERIV?/CNS OR TERMIN?/CNS OR
BLOCKING/CNS)
D QUE
SAVE TEMP L38 VAN298RSET2/A
SAVE TEMP L41 VAN298RSET3/A
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:27:17 ON 13 JUL 2006
D SAVED
FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:29:26 ON 13 JUL 2006
D QUE L26
L42 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON KANEMARU, T?/AU
L43 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON JOUICHI, K?/AU
L44 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON OHNO, K?/AU
L45 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2002 OR PY<2002 OR PRY<2002
L46 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON HEAT? OR TEMP OR TEMPERATURE
L47 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COSMETICS+PFT,OLD,NT/CT
L48 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SUNSCREENS+PFT,OLD,NT/CT
L49 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION"+PFT,OLD,NT/CT
E SILOXANES/CT
L50 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SILOXANES+PFT,OLD,NT/CT
L51 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYSILOXANES+OLD/CT

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:34:49 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:35:39 ON 13 JUL 2006

L*** DEL 2867 S L38 OR L4`

L52 370 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 OR L41 OR L32

L53 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L10 NOT L52

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:36:31 ON 13 JUL 2006

L54 3069 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 (L) L39

L55 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON TERMIN?

L56 2358 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 (L) L31

L57 2802 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 (L) L55

L58 1946 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L52

L59 3666 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L56 OR L57 OR L58)

L60 2659 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L59 AND L19

L61 259 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L59 (L) L16

L62 92 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L61 AND (L17 OR L47 OR L48 OR SKIN?)

L63 93 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L61 AND (PHARM? OR COSMET?)/SC, SX

L64 96 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 OR L63

L65 12 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L64 AND L46

D SCAN TI HIT

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:44:07 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:44:56 ON 13 JUL 2006

L66 10 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 NOT (L24 OR (L42 OR L43 OR L44))

D SCAN

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:45:35 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:47:26 ON 13 JUL 2006

D IBIB 1-10

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:47:27 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:48:47 ON 13 JUL 2006

L67 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON COAT?

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 09:48:59 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:49:02 ON 13 JUL 2006

L68 446 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L59 (L) L67

L69 68 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L61 AND L68

L70 12 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 AND L46

L71 10 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 NOT L65

L72 20 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 AND (L17 OR L47 OR L48 OR SKIN? OR HAIR?)

L73 20 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 AND (PHARM? OR COSMET?)/SC, SX

D QUE L65

L74 11 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L61 AND HAIR?

L75 96 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L64 OR L65

L76 12 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L75 AND L46

L77 144 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 OR L64 OR L75

L78 115 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L77 AND L19

L79 38 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L78 AND (L65 OR L70 OR L72 OR L73 OR L76)

D SCAN TI HIT

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:57:51 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:59:00 ON 13 JUL 2006

SAVE TEMP L79 VAN298HCA1B/A
L80 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 NOT L79
L81 30 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L79 NOT ((L42 OR L43 OR L44) OR L24)
D SCAN TI HIT

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:00:06 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:02:04 ON 13 JUL 2006
L82 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L59 AND (L42 OR L43 OR L44)
L83 72 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L59 AND L24
L84 27 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L83 AND L16
L85 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L84 AND L46
L86 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82 OR L85
SAVE TEMP L86 VAN298HCAINV/A
L87 6666 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ((L50 OR L51)) (L) L16
L88 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L87 AND ((L42 OR L43 OR L44))
L89 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 OR L88
SAVE TEMP L89 VAN298HCAINV/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:05:11 ON 13 JUL 2006
D SAVED

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:05:41 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:18:03 ON 13 JUL 2006
L90 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TREAT?

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:18:16 ON 13 JUL 2006
D QUE L79
D QUE L59
L91 151 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L59 (L) L90
D QUE L79
L92 42 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L61 AND L91
L93 30 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L92 AND L19
L94 19 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L93 AND (L17 OR L47 OR L48 OR HAIR? OR
L46)
L95 18 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L93 AND (COSMET? OR COAT? OR PHARM?)/SC,SX
L96 30 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L93 OR L94 OR L95)
L97 6666 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L50 OR L51) (L) L16
L98 5913 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L50 OR L51) (L) L55
L99 22064 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L50 OR L51) (L) (L90 OR L67)
L100 190 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L98 AND L97
L101 139 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L100 AND L19
L102 46 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L101 AND L99
L103 65 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L101 AND (L17 OR L47 OR L48 OR HAIR? OR
L46)
L104 63 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L101 AND (COSMET? OR COAT? OR PHARM?)/SC,SX
L105 33 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L102 AND ((L103 OR L104))
D QUE
L106 2266 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L50 OR L51) (L) (?SILYL? OR TMS)
L107 729 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L98 AND L106
L108 21 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L107 AND L97
L109 97 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L107 AND L99
L110 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L108 AND L109
D SCAN TI HIT

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:28:13 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:29:08 ON 13 JUL 2006
D QUE
SAVE TEMP L110 VAN298HCA2B/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:29:40 ON 13 JUL 2006
D SAVED
D SAVED

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 10:31:05 ON 13 JUL 2006
L111 692 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L52
L*** DEL 2 S L111 AND L24
L112 528 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L111 AND L19

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:31:51 ON 13 JUL 2006
E A61K009-00/IPC
E E15+ALL
E A61K007-00/IPC
E E74+ALL
E A61K008-00/IPC
E E87+ALL
L113 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (A61K007 OR A61K008)/IPC
E C09C003-00/IPC
E E179+ALL
L114 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON C09C003-12/IPC
E C08K009-00/IPC
E E198+ALL
L115 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON C08K009-06/IPC

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 10:36:27 ON 13 JUL 2006
L116 39 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L112 AND L113
L117 27 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L112 AND (L114 OR L115)
L118 515 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L112 AND L16/TI, IT, CC, CT, ST, STP, BI
L119 61 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L118 AND (L116 OR L117)
L120 12 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L119 AND L16/TI, IT, CC, CT, ST, STP
D KWIC 1-12

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:40:25 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 10:41:10 ON 13 JUL 2006
SAVE TEMP L120 VAN298USP1B/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:41:31 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, KOSMET, BIOTECHDS, DRUGB, VETB' ENTERED AT
10:43:08 ON 13 JUL 2006
D QUE L52

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:44:10 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:44:14 ON 13 JUL 2006
L121 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L52

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:44:28 ON 13 JUL 2006
L122 ANALYZE PLU=ON L52 1- LC : 16 TERMS
D 1-16

FILE 'TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:46:36 ON 13 JUL
2006

L123 35 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L52
L124 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L123 AND L19

SAVE TEMP L124 VAN298MULS/A
D SAVED

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:48:39 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, KOSMET, APOLLIT, CABA, LIFESCI, BIOTECHNO, BIOTECHDS, DRUGU, DRUGB, RAPRA, VETU, VETB, SCISEARCH, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 10:49:35 ON 13 JUL 2006

L125 176 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (?SILOXAN? OR ?ORGANOSILOXAN? OR ?POLYSILOXAN? OR OLIGOSILOXAN? OR DISILOXAN? OR TRISILOXAN? OR TETRASILOXAN? OR PENTASILOXAN? OR HEXASILOXAN?) (10A) ((?SILYL? OR TMS) (4A) L39)
L126 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L125 (20A) (L90 OR L67)
L127 20 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L125 (20A) L16
L128 142 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L125 AND L19
L129 20 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L128 AND L127
L130 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L128 AND L126
L131 20 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L129 OR L130)
SAVE TEMP L131 VAN298MUL1B/A
L132 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L125 AND (L42 OR L43 OR L44)
L133 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L125 AND L24
L134 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L132 OR L133

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:05:45 ON 13 JUL 2006

SET SMARTSELECT ON
L135 SEL PLU=ON L10 1- CHEM : 57 TERMS
SET SMARTSELECT OFF

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, KOSMET, APOLLIT, CABA, LIFESCI, BIOTECHNO, BIOTECHDS, DRUGU, DRUGB, RAPRA, VETU, VETB, SCISEARCH, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 11:05:47 ON 13 JUL 2006

L136 688 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L135
L137 537 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L136 AND L19
L138 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L136 (20A) L16
L139 65 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L136 (20A) (L90 OR L67)
L140 61 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L137 AND (L138 OR L139)
D QUE L124
D QUE L131
L141 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L140 AND (?SILOXAN? OR ?ORGANOSILOXAN? OR ?POLYSILOXAN? OR OLIGOSILOXAN? OR DISILOXAN? OR TRISILOXAN? OR TETRASILOXAN? OR PENTASILOXAN? OR HEXASILOXAN?)
L142 20 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L131 OR L141
SAVE TEMP L142 VAN298MUL1B/A
L143 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L136 AND ((L42 OR L43 OR L44) OR L24)
L144 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L134 OR L143
SAVE TEMP L144 VAN298MULINV/A
D SAVED

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:22:58 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 11:23:56 ON 13 JUL 2006

L145 2548 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (F83(S)F81(S)F86)/PLE
D QUE L142
L146 539 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (?SILOX? OR ?ORGANOSILOX? OR ?POLYSILOX? OR OLIGOSILOX? OR DISILOX? OR TRISILOX? OR TETRASILOX? OR PENTASILOX? OR HEXASILOX?)/BIX (20A) ((?SILYL? OR TMS)/BIX (5A) (DERIV?/BIX OR TERMIN?/BIX OR BLOCKING/BIX))
L147 49 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L146
D TRI 1-3
L148 174 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND ((L114 OR L115))

L149 2365 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L145 OR L146 OR L148) AND L45
 L150 1835 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L149 AND L145
 L151 423 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L149 AND L146
 L152 146 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L149 AND L148
 L153 95133 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (S9999(S) (S1514 OR S1456))/PLE
 L154 53187 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (R035 OR R036)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
 L155 100478 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (Q25? OR P930 OR P941 OR P942 OR P943)/M0,M
 1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
 L156 336 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L150 AND (L153 OR L154 OR L114 OR L115)
 L157 48 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L156 AND (L113 OR L155)
 L158 48 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L151 AND (L153 OR L154 OR L114 OR L115)
 L159 83 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L152 AND (L153 OR L154)
 L160 55 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L159 AND L155
 L161 143 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L157 OR L158 OR L160
 L162 53 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L161 AND L145
 L163 48 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L161 AND L146
 L164 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L162 AND L163
 D TRI 1-5
 D TRI L162
 L165 53 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L162 OR L164
 D TRI 20-30

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:57:56 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'LWPI' ENTERED AT 11:59:01 ON 13 JUL 2006

L166 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (N513 OR N514 OR N515)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
 L167 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON K9461/PLE

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:00:04 ON 13 JUL 2006

L168 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L165 AND (L166 OR L167)
 D TRI 1-3
 L169 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L165 AND (HEAT?/BIX OR TEMP/BIX OR
 TEMPERATURE/BIX)
 L170 24 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L168 OR L169)
 L171 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON A11-A02A/MC
 D TRI L170 10-15
 SAVE TEMP L170 VAN298WPI1B/A
 L172 18 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ((L145 OR L146)) AND ((L42 OR L43 OR L44)
 OR L24)
 L173 10 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L172 AND ((?POWDER?/BIX OR ?PARTIC?/BIX OR
 ?GRANUL?/BIX OR MICROPARTIC?/BIX OR MICROGRAN?/BIX OR MICROBEAD
 ?/BIX OR MICROSPHER?/BIX OR NANOBEAD?/BIX OR NANOSPHER?/BIX OR
 ((NANO/BIX OR MICRO/BIX) (W) (SPHER?/BIX OR BEAD?/BIX))) OR L153
 OR L154)
 SAVE TEMP L173 VAN298WPIINV/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:05:22 ON 13 JUL 2006

D SAVED
 D QUE STAT L30
 D QUE STAT L37
 D QUE L52
 D QUE NOS L122
 D L122 1-16
 D QUE L26
 D QUE L79
 D QUE L110
 D QUE NOS L120
 D QUE NOS L124
 D QUE NOS L142

D QUE L170
D QUE L110

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, PASCAL, BIOTECHNO, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:10:05 ON 13 JUL 2006

L174 115 DUP REM L79 L26 L110 L120 L124 L142 L170 (27 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-52' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
ANSWERS '53-64' FROM FILE USPATFULL
ANSWERS '65-75' FROM FILE TOXCENTER
ANSWERS '76-81' FROM FILE CASREACT
ANSWERS '82-86' FROM FILE IFICDB
ANSWERS '87-90' FROM FILE BIOSIS
ANSWER '91' FROM FILE PASCAL
ANSWERS '92-93' FROM FILE RAPRA
ANSWER '94' FROM FILE SCISEARCH
ANSWERS '95-115' FROM FILE WPIX

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:10:16 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 12:11:23 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'IFICDB' ENTERED AT 12:11:53 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'RAPRA' ENTERED AT 12:12:13 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:12:42 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:12:56 ON 13 JUL 2006
D IBIB ED AB HITIND HITSTR

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:12:58 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:13:21 ON 13 JUL 2006
D IBIB ED AB HITIND HITSTR 2-52

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:13:40 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:15:21 ON 13 JUL 2006
D IBIB AB HITSTR 53-64

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:15:25 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:16:37 ON 13 JUL 2006
D IALL 65-75

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:16:39 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:17:28 ON 13 JUL 2006
D IBIB AB FHIT 76-81

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:17:34 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:18:11 ON 13 JUL 2006

D IALL 82-86

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:18:12 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:19:05 ON 13 JUL 2006
D IBIB ED AB HITIND 87-91

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:19:07 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:19:57 ON 13 JUL 2006
D IALL 92-93

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:19:59 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:20:15 ON 13 JUL 2006
D IBIB ED AB HITIND 94

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:20:24 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, TOXCENTER, CASREACT, IFICDB, BIOSIS, PASCAL, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:20:46 ON 13 JUL 2006
D IALL ABEQ TECH ABEX 95-115

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:20:55 ON 13 JUL 2006

D QUE L89
D QUE L144
D QUE L173

L175 FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:23:02 ON 13 JUL 2006
16 DUP REM L89 L144 L173 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-8' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
ANSWERS '9-16' FROM FILE WPIX

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:23:06 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:23:13 ON 13 JUL 2006
D IBIB ED AB 1-16

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:23:17 ON 13 JUL 2006

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:23:32 ON 13 JUL 2006
D QUE STAT L30
D QUE STAT L37

FILE HOME

FILE HCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 13 Jul 2006 VOL 145 ISS 3
FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 Jul 2006 (20060712/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

FILE WPIX

FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 JUL 2006 <20060711/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200644 <200644/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,
PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf <

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE
<http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/>

>>> PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html and
<http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf> <<<

>>> FOR FURTHER DETAILS ON THE FORTHCOMING DERWENT WORLD PATENTS
INDEX ENHANCEMENTS PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi_r.html <<<

FILE REGISTRY

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 12 JUL 2006 HIGHEST RN 892389-74-1
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 12 JUL 2006 HIGHEST RN 892389-74-1

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 6, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document. For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

FILE STNGUIDE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jul 7, 2006 (20060707/UP).

FILE LREGISTRY

LREGISTRY IS A STATIC LEARNING FILE

NEW CAS INFORMATION USE POLICIES, ENTER HELP USAGETERMS FOR DETAILS.

FILE ZCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 13 Jul 2006 VOL 145 ISS 3
FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 Jul 2006 (20060712/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE HCA

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Jul 2006 VOL 145 ISS 3
FILE LAST UPDATED: 6 Jul 2006 (20060706/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE USPATFULL

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 13 Jul 2006 (20060713/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Jul 2006 (20060713/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US7076805
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2006156447
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 11 Jul 2006 (20060711/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 13 Jul 2006 (20060713/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2006
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2006

FILE USPAT2

FILE COVERS 2001 TO PUBLICATION DATE: 13 Jul 2006 (20060713/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Jul 2006 (20060713/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US2005245801
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2006155111
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 13 Jul 2006 (20060713/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 13 Jul 2006 (20060713/PD)

REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2006
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2006

FILE MEDLINE

FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 JUL 2006 (20060712/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 is now (26 Feb.) available. For details on the 2006 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow prompt (=>).
See also:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/>
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE BIOSIS

FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.

CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 12 July 2006 (20060712/ED)

FILE EMBASE

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 12 Jul 2006 (20060712/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

EMBASE is now updated daily. SDI frequency remains weekly (default) and biweekly.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE KOSMET

FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 JUL 2006 <20060705/UP>

FILE COVERS 1968 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE
IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD <<<

FILE BIOTECHDS

FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 JUL 2006 <20060711/UP>

FILE COVERS 1982 TO DATE

>>> USE OF THIS FILE IS LIMITED TO BIOTECH SUBSCRIBERS <<<

FILE DRUGB

>>> FILE COVERS 1964 TO 1982 - CLOSED FILE <<<

FILE VETB

FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 SEP 94 <940925/UP>
FILE COVERS 1968-1982

FILE TOXCENTER

FILE COVERS 1907 TO 11 Jul 2006 (20060711/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

The MEDLINE file segment has been updated with 2006 MEDLINE data and features. See HELP RLOAD for details.

TOXCENTER thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

See <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/>

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.html

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

for a description of changes.

FILE CASREACT

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FILE CONTENT:1840 - 9 Jul 2006 VOL 145 ISS 2

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

```
*****  
*                                                                 *  
*   CASREACT now has more than 10 million reactions             *  
*                                                                 *  
*****
```

Some CASREACT records are derived from the ZIC/VINITI database (1974-1991) provided by InfoChem, INPI data prior to 1986, and Biotransformations database compiled under the direction of Professor Dr. Klaus Kieslich.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE IFICDB

FILE COVERS 1950 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 11 Jul 2006 (20060711/PD)

FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 Jul 2006 (20060711/ED)

HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US7076805

HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2006150291

UNITERM INDEXING LAST UPDATED: 20 Jun 2006 (20060620/UP)

INDEXING CURRENT THROUGH PAT PUB DATE: 25 Apr 2006 (20060425/PD)

IFICDB reloaded on 9/22/05. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

The (S) proximity operator should be used to correctly link chemical uniterms with role numbers. Enter 'HELP (S)' at an arrow prompt for more information on using the (S) operator when searching this file.

To ensure accurate searching using RANGE= or SET RANGE,

enter HELP RANGE at an arrow prompt (=>).

FILE PASCAL

FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 JUL 2006 <20060710/UP>

FILE COVERS 1977 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE
IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD <<<

FILE JICST-EPLUS

FILE COVERS 1985 TO 10 JUL 2006 (20060710/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED
TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

FILE APOLLIT

FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 DEC 2005 <20051222/UP>

FILE COVERS 1973 TO 2005

THE APOLLIT FILE IS NO LONGER BEING UPDATED. *****

**** USE FILE RAPRA FOR UP-TO-DATE POLYMER INFORMATION ****

FILE CABA

FILE COVERS 1973 TO 10 Jul 2006 (20060710/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

The CABA file was reloaded 7 December 2003. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE LIFESCI

FILE COVERS 1978 TO 21 Jun 2006 (20060621/ED)

FILE BIOTECHNO

FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 JAN 2004 <20040107/UP>

FILE COVERS 1980 TO 2003.

>>> BIOTECHNO IS NO LONGER BEING UPDATED AS OF 2004 <<<

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION AVAILABLE IN
/CT AND BASIC INDEX <<<

FILE DRUGU

FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 JUL 2006 <20060710/UP>

>>> DERWENT DRUG FILE (SUBSCRIBER) <<<

>>> FILE COVERS 1983 TO DATE <<<

>>> THESAURUS AVAILABLE IN /CT <<<

FILE RAPRA

FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 JUL 2006 <20060712/UP>

FILE COVERS 1972 TO DATE

>>> Simultaneous left and right truncation is available in the
basic index (/BI), and in the controlled term (/CT),
geographical term (/GT), and non-polymer term (/NPT) fields. <<<

>>> The RAPRA Classification Code is available as a PDF file

>>> and may be downloaded free-of-charge from:
>>> http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/rapra_classcodes.

FILE VETU
FILE LAST UPDATED: 02 JAN 2002 <20020102/UP>
FILE COVERS 1983-2001

FILE SCISEARCH

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 6 Jul 2006 (20060706/ED)

SCISEARCH has been reloaded, see HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE CONFSCI
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 10 Jul 2006 (20060710/ED)

CSA has resumed updates, see NEWS FILE

FILE DISSABS
FILE COVERS 1861 TO 21 JUN 2006 (20060621/ED)

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FILE LWPI
LWPI IS A STATIC LEARNING FILE
>>> PATENT DRAWINGS AVAILABLE FOR DISPLAY <<<

=>